

# Herald Tribune

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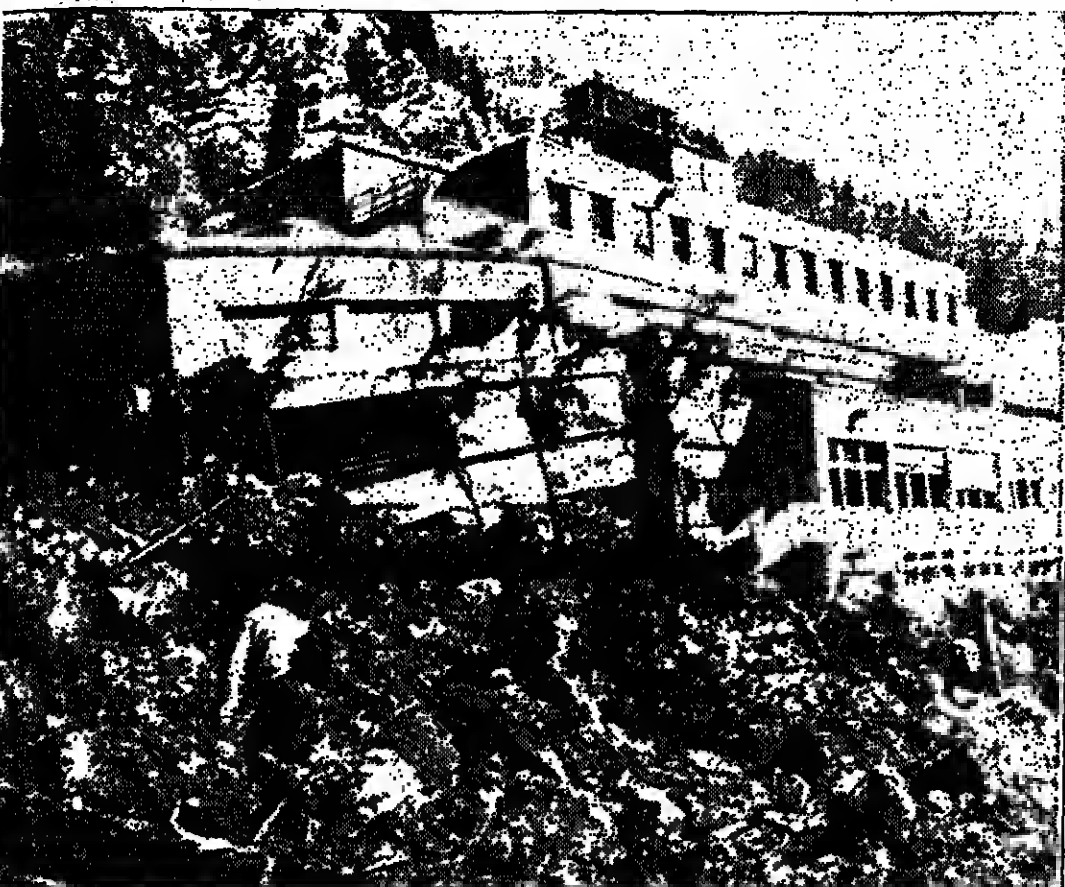
PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1970

Established 1887

DATE'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny, 60-65 (20-18). Tomorrow: occasional rain, 50-60 (10-15).  
DON: Cloudy. Temp. 61-66 (16-19). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 59-63 (15-17).  
CHANNEL: Moderate. BOMB: Sunny, 60-65 (15-18). NEW YORK: Occasional rain. Temp. 61-65 (16-19). Yesterday's: 59-65 (15-19).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	65	Libya	9	Pakistan	9
Belgium	10	Luxembourg	10	U.F.R.	10
Denmark	17	Malta	17	U.S.A.	17
France	17	Morocco	17	U.S.S.R.	17
Germany	17	Netherlands	17	Yugoslavia	17
Greece	17	Norway	17		
India	17	Portugal	17		
Iran	17	Spain	17		
Italy	17	Sweden	17		
Japan	17	Switzerland	17		
Lebanon	17	Turkey	17		
		U.S. Military	17		
		Yugoslavia	17		



SHATTERED—Rescuers searching the landslide and ruins of the clinic it hit.

## French Avalanche Toll at 20; Hope Dims for 52 Still Buried

By Aline Mosby

SAINT-GERVAIS, France, April 16 (UPI)—An avalanche of snow, ice and earth swept down today three hospital dormitories full of children and buried under more than a million tons of debris in the French Alps.

About 500 rescue workers, some on skis, were sent to the scene to search for survivors. The avalanche struck the Haute-Savoie, for survivors under the threat of yet another do.

But there was little hope at the 52 missing children and adults would be found. Seven persons have been rescued from the debris.

Sixteen mutilated bodies of children and four adults—hospital personnel—were found by late in the afternoon, according to Robert Ulin, minister of public health. Corpses brought in dogs to sniff survivors or dead.

The rescue operation, which involved hundreds of workers with axes, pneumatic drills and saws, was threatened by a mass of snow and earth overhanging the mountain from where the fall came.

Explosives failed. Gendarmes tried three times to cut up the mass with explosives but failed.

"We have no hope that any more will be found alive. If they were, would be a miracle," Henri Cour, prefect of the district, said.

The avalanche struck the left wing of the Roc des Fies Sanatorium shortly after midnight, four days after the winter season had gone to bed. It swept down a curve and completely demolished the three-story buildings of left wing, where 60 boys were living and carried off two other housing medical personnel.

Officials said there were 138 children in the sanatorium at the time the avalanche hit.

Abbey Convent, chaplain of the sanatorium, saw it happen from a cottage across the valley from the hospital.

"I heard a terrific noise. Opened the window I saw a horrible slide: the slide descended at a speed and the lodge was carried away like hunk of straw."

Another man, whose son was in left wing, said: "Sunday was his birthday. It will not be his birthday. It will be his funeral."

Offers sympathy. Minister Boulton tried to comfort couple whose five-year-old son caught in the disaster.

"The minister offers you our sympathy," Mr. Boulton said. "But our son, our child," cried the father, his tears running down his face.

The 200-yard-wide, more than million-ton avalanche left behind a sweeping path of mud, ice, trees and snow in its wake.

The scene was a cacophony of the roar of bulldozers, jackhammers and electric drills being used to cut through the steel beams of the buildings.

Suddenly during the digging operations one of the leaders cried out, "Silence, silence. We must listen for the cries of the living."

All of the persons rescued so far were found in the first few moments after the avalanche struck the boys' wing of the sanatorium.

The government in Paris sent a group of officials including a team of underground-sound experts to the scene to render all assistance.

Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas sent a telegram to the officials in the region expressing the government's "deep emotion" over the incident.

Path—The swath swept by landslide that smashed into a children's tuberculosis sanatorium in French Alps.

Associated Press.

Second Round of SALT Opens In Vienna on a Cautious Note

By Chalmers M. Roberts

VIENNA, April 16 (WP)—The strategic arms limitation talks resumed here today on a note more of caution than of optimism.

There were fewer smiles from Vladimir S. Semynov, the chief Soviet delegate, than there had been when the preliminary phase began last November in Helsinki.

And what he had to say sounded harsher than his words in Helsinki.

Mr. Semynov once again mentioned Lenin and the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence. But this time he added a phrase saying that intensification of the arms race, in contrast to its curtailment, "serves the interests of aggressive imperialist circles."

No names or nations were mentioned but such phrases have been applied recently to U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

Program Not Simple. At Helsinki the Soviet delegate had spoken both of limitation and the subsequent reduction of nuclear arms. Today he spoke only of "curbing" the arms race and he added that "the items on our program of work in Vienna are not simple."

He wound up with an expression of "hope" that the substantive phase of the talks here "will lead to meaningful positive results."

The chief U.S. delegate, Gerard C. Smith, as at Helsinki, read a message from President Nixon before saying on his own that "we both have nothing to gain from failure. We have and the whole world has much to gain from success."

After visiting Lebanon, Mr. Sisco is scheduled to go to Tehran Monday to attend a two-day conference of American ambassadors in the Middle East and South Asia.

Mr. Sisco met Deputy Premier Yigal Alon in Tel Aviv this morning and then flew with Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Haim Barlev in a helicopter to tour Moshav Yarden and Kibbutz Geshar, two settlements south of the Sea of Galilee that are under frequent attack by Jordan-based army and guerrilla gunners.

Underground Shelters. Landing atop a commanding hill, Mr. Sisco peered through binoculars to survey the Jordanian East Bank. Gen. Barlev and Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, northern district commander, explained the military situation along the front.

Then Mr. Sisco visited the nearby settlements, shook hands with dozens of residents and patted said.

Children who have spent most of the nights of their lives in underground shelters.

Mr. Sisco was guest of honor to night at a dinner given by U.S. Ambassador H. Waltham Barbour.

Premier Golda Meir, Gen. Alon, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan were among the guests.

Protection at Embassy. AMMAN, April 16 (UPI)—Jordanian security forces took extra precautions to guard the U.S. Embassy today.

Hundreds of Jordanians demonstrated for the third day, chanting anti-American slogans, and pasted hand-made Arabic posters on walls reading "Sisco go home" and "American imperialism is our number one enemy."

Rolls of barbed wire and large boulders barricaded off all approach roads to the American Embassy.

Jordan Denounces Action. AMMAN, April 16 (Reuters)—Jordan tonight denounced as unjustified the cancellation of the visit by Mr. Sisco.

A statement issued after King Hussein had conferred with his senior ministers said the events of the last two days when the U.S. Embassy was attacked and the American cultural center set afire by Palestinian demonstrators "reflected the general feeling toward American policy."

But the statement said the Jordanian authorities "are aware of their responsibilities and duties and are confident of their security measures."

"Therefore the cancellation of the Sisco visit to the Jordanian capital was not justified," the statement said.

Western diplomats here regarded the move as being analyzed carefully.

In response to a question on Cambodia, Mr. Malik noted that the Soviet Union had opposed the withdrawal of the International

Since nobody had bothered counting, no one knew how many had drifted by. Villagers along the river said the number may have

## Apollo-13 Passes Halfway Mark; All Well for Splashdown Today

### Astronauts Fight Cold, Prepare for Re-Entry

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 16 (UPI)—The Apollo-13 astronauts passed the halfway mark today with their patched-up spaceship on true course and their reserves of oxygen, water, power and fuel holding up well.

Optimism both in space and on the ground was growing that Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. and his two crewmates, Fred W. Haise Jr. and John Swigert Jr., would safely splash down in the Pacific at 1808 GMT Friday.

"It's going a lot better than we ever expected," reported Capt. Lovell.

On the day Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise had hoped to be walking on the moon, the lunar lander Aquarius was still linked to the command module, Odyssey, as they went past the midway point at 1808 GMT.

Chief astronaut Donald K. Slayton said Apollo-13 would probably try to hold on to Aquarius until about an hour before scheduled splashdown.

"Beautiful Shape." "If things keep going the way they are, we're in beautiful shape," Mr. Slayton said. "But you can't discount the fact that something else might (go out) on you before you get home."

Mr. Slayton said re-entry itself was "not really difficult, but the problem is one of integrating all of these procedures into a reasonable time line—it's the time it takes to do them and the time is limited."

As Apollo-13 steadily moved into earth's gravity, its speed was building up from 3,600 miles an hour at the midway point to 24,383 miles an hour just before it reaches earth.

The astronauts planned to shed their service module about four and a half hours before re-entry. That was the section in which an explosion caused America's third moon-landing mission to be aborted.

One of the astronauts' biggest problems seemed to be the cold in the command module, but this was a matter of discomfort and not safety. Mr. Swigert told mission control it was 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit in the command ship Wednesday night.

Space center spokesman Jack Riley said later, however, that telemetry showed cabin temperature of 52 degrees at the time. "It's not too uncomfortable in Aquarius, but it's definitely cold in Odyssey," Mr. Swigert said, adding that he, Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise were donning extra sets of long underwear.

Earlier Thursday, Capt. Lovell and Mr. Swigert hooked up a loop to recharge one of the three batteries in the command module and Mr. Haise reported, "They both came down here (into Aquarius), rubbing their hands and shivering."

Power Failure. The command module got cold because all its instruments were turned off to conserve electricity. An oxygen tank explosion ruptured its supporting service section Monday night, causing an electric power failure and ruining the lunar landing mission. The operating instruments normally heat the cabin.

The cold concerned engineers worried about the command ship's delicate guidance equipment. They feared the ship's computer and associated gear might not work as exactly as designed when the astronauts begin their descent to earth.

But Christopher C. Kraft, deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said the worst that could happen under such conditions would be that Apollo-13 might land 25 miles off target. This was acceptable, he said.

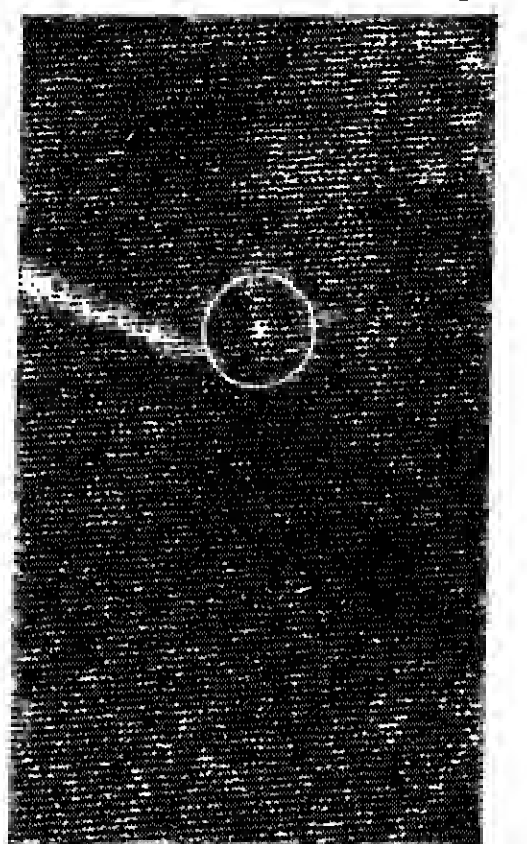
The space center reported the "weak" tropical storm Helen is expected to be 500 miles from the recovery area. The forecast for the landing site was for winds of 15 knots and four-foot seas, which space officials termed "acceptable."

Space agency sources, meantime, said some engineers now believe excessive pressure or foreign matter in an oxygen tank led to the explosion Monday night that brought failure to the mission.

They said a meteoroid impact still could not be excluded as the cause of the near tragedy, but it was believed the tank ruptured and carried away systems, which resulted in loss of power for the command module.

Might director Gerald Griffin reported that Apollo's maneuver Thursday morning had headed it into the imaginary space corridor

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



APOLLO SIGHTED—Scientists at Fernbank Science Center in an Atlanta suburb line up telescope and attach an electronic image intensifier for a look at the crippled Apollo-13, 190,000 miles away on Wednesday night. The spaceship as seen on the intensifier's screen is circled at right. Streak is a pointer.

## Splashdown Weather Outlook Good

HOUSTON, April 16 (AP)—

The spaceflight weather center at mission control here said today that weather conditions will be acceptable for Apollo-13's landing in the Pacific tomorrow.

It says skies in the planned recovery area will be partly cloudy and there will be widely scattered showers. Easterly winds at 15 knots and seas of about four feet are expected in

the splashdown area, with the temperature about 75.

The weather center said the weak tropical storm Helen is expected to be about 500 miles west of the recovery area and should not affect the landing or recovery of Apollo-13.

The Honolulu weather bureau says Helen still carries winds up to 35 knots, but these seem to be diminishing with the storm pattern breaking up.

Meanwhile, the aircraft carrier Iwo Jima is expected to reach the prime splashdown area at 1500 Greenwich mean time, or about three hours before the expected splashdown.

The Air Force said a large task group is being assembled in American Samoa for the return of the spacecraft.

The Air Force said four Hercules helicopter rescue crews (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Fresh Troubles Feared

### Paisley Wins Local Election To Ulster Parliament Seat

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 17 (Friday) (AP)—The Rev. Ian Paisley, militant Protestant evangelist, was elected to the Northern Ireland Parliament today.

A major plank in Dr. Minford's platform was the moderate Protestant policy of instituting reforms to improve the lot of Northern Ireland's 400,000 Roman Catholics. For years the Catholics have complained of discrimination at the hands of the million-strong Protestant majority.

Dr. Paisley and his followers are rigidly opposed to reforms.

The result was a severe setback for Northern Ireland's Premier, Maj. James Chichester-Clark, and his reforming government in a British province torn by Roman Catholic-Protestant antagonisms.

Returns from the Bannside district gave Mr. Paisley 7,881 votes, Dr. Minford, 6,778, and Mr. McHugh, 3,314.

New Crisis Feared. A fresh crisis of confidence in Maj. Chichester-Clark's administration was almost certain to arise as result of Mr. Paisley's election.

The seat previously was held by Capt. Maurice O'Neill, former Northern Ireland premier who defeated Mr. Paisley in an election last year. Capt. O'Neill later resigned and was given a peerage.

This time, Mr. Paisley increased his vote by 1,850.

Political commentators suggested that Mr. Paisley had been helped by the votes of some Roman Catholics, who hoped that his election would discredit the

When correspondents followed up his observation during a press conference, Mr. Malik avoided details. He contended that the matter was not before the United Nations and that he did not have any particular information but Moscow was taking "the closest interest," he said. "Perhaps something is being done."

Western diplomats here regarded the move as being analyzed carefully.

In response to a question on Cambodia, Mr. Malik noted that the Soviet Union had opposed the withdrawal of the International

## U.S. War Deaths At 6-Month Peak

SAIGON, April 16 (AP)—During the week ending Saturday, 141 Americans were killed—the highest weekly death toll in six months, command tabulations showed today. One hundred and forty three were killed in the week that ended last Sept. 13.

The number of Americans wounded fell by more than half, from 1,179 in the first week of the offensive to 457. South Vietnamese losses in the week ended April 11 were reported as 542 killed and 1,339 wounded.

What actually happened remains unclear, as do many things in Cambodia's strange new war. But observers cited the fact that many of the victims had their arms tied, which clashes with the contention that they had been killed inadvertently during battle.

The bodies began floating past the main Mekong River ferry crossing near Neak Lung, south of Phnom Penh, on Monday, but Cambodia's border war was escalating by the hour and nobody paid much attention to a few more bodies.

By yesterday, however, the trickle of disfigured corpses down the muddy river had become almost a flood. Ferry passengers held handkerchiefs to their faces to escape the stench of death.

Sometimes the ferry swept bodies aside, with passengers watching impassively as the corpses were tumbled into the surging wake.

Near the landing on the eastern bank, where the tides and a curve in the river made a backwash, half a dozen bodies floated face down within about 30 yards of a slope where village women were doing their wash.

Since nobody had bothered counting, no one knew how many had drifted by. Villagers along the river said the number may have

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## Poll Shows Majority of Americans Would Curb Constitutional Rights

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—A majority of Americans appear ready to restrict basic freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, according to a poll by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Even with no clear danger of violence, 76 percent of those asked said that they opposed the freedom of any group to organize "acts against the government."

Smaller majorities indicated that they would favor restrictions on freedom of the press and double jeopardy and would support curative detention.

The poll was a random national telephone sample of 1,136 adults. The results were broadcast Tuesday night on the program "Sixty Minutes," with excerpts from companion interviews conducted by CBS in Bloomington, Ill.

Of ten constitutional rights treated in the poll, CBS said that six rights favored limiting five and offered only mild support to two others.

Only three of the ten protections won strong support. Trial by jury was endorsed by 82 percent of those questioned. Secret trials were opposed by 75 percent. Searches of homes without warrants were opposed by 66 percent.



## Rocket Crash Made Moon 'Ring Like a Bell' for 4 Hours

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The moon "rang like a bell" for four hours Tuesday night when Apollo-13's booster rocket smashed into it, triggering the greatest man-made moonquake to date.

The crash of the empty rocket, casing 80 miles from the seismometer left by Apollo-13, was planned months ago as Apollo-13's first scientific experiment. With no moon landing, it becomes the only one.

Dr. Gary Latham, a seismologist, said yesterday in Houston—where signals from the Apollo-13 instrument have been received regularly since November—that the signal Tuesday was much larger than expected.

Scientists say tentatively that it will force reconsideration of all theories so far proposed about the lunar interior.

It may indicate that the unknown events that melted the moon's surface around 3.1-2 billion years ago, a billion years after its creation, were so great that they melted material at least 35 to 40 miles in depth.

The sound waves apparently penetrated at least that deep before returning to the surface.

The signals also seemed to show that if the moon has a molten or once-molten inner core, it must be deeply buried.

The seismometer recorded no variation in signals to indicate any boundary or area of differing material.

These initial conclusions back up the fact that the Apollo-13 experiment has provided one of the most important sets of raw data thus far about the still largely unknown moon.

Lunar seismology began with the first lunar landing last July, when Apollo-11 astronauts left a seismometer that worked only for one day. The Apollo-13 crew left a much more sensitive seismometer with more rugged instrumentation.

On Nov. 30, after leaving the moon, the empty lunar module of Apollo-13 was crashed into the lunar surface. Scientists noted a "very positive, very long-lasting event" as an artificial moonquake "unlike any that any of us have ever seen on the earth."

For the Apollo-13 experiment, scientists anticipated a louder jolt and one longer than the 95 minutes recorded in November. The big Saturn-5 rocket was to hit the moon with the impact of 11 tons of TNT—11 times greater than the lunar module's jolt.

The rocket hit on schedule. But then it built up to a signal 20 to 30 times greater than the November signal.

"Now," said Dr. Latham, "we all have to go back to scratching our heads."

Scientists concluded in November that shock waves were trapped in a loose, rubble-gravel "sandwich," producing a signal that traveled readily through the loose gravel and bounced back and forth between two lava layers. The two-layer idea was later dropped, but the notion remained that the signal was rapidly scattered and repropagated in a deep lunar rubble.

Latham pointed out, however, that this did not explain why there was such a fast buildup on the Apollo-13 signal. "One possibility is that coupling of energy was more efficient," he said. "The LEM struck at a very shallow angle. The rocket came in nearly vertically."

"It's still possible that the signal is scattered in a rubble. But the answer has to involve more," he added.

The big disappointment, said Dr. Latham, is that Apollo-13 did not land and leave still another seismometer for the beginning of a seismic "network."

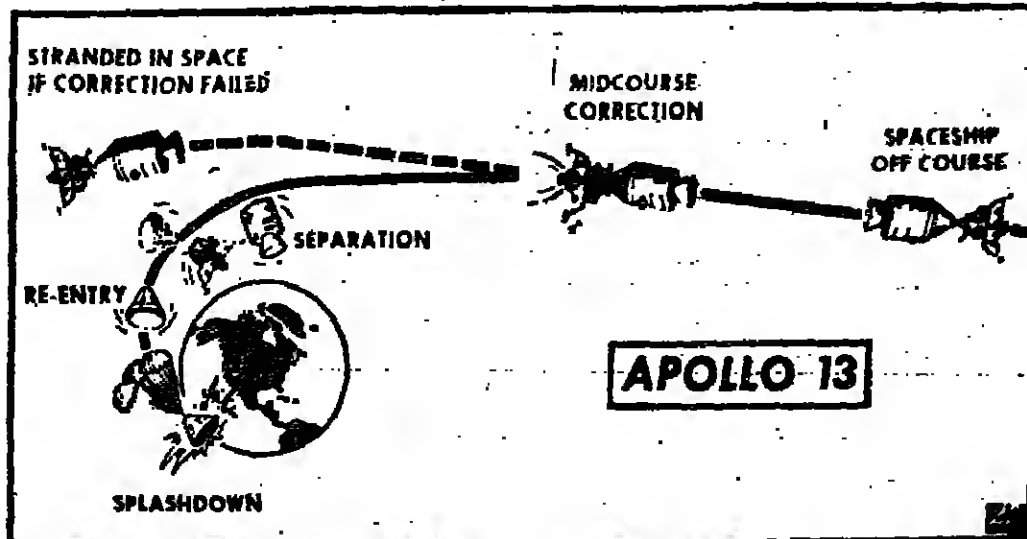


Diagram of the vital Apollo-13 course change that put it into re-entry path.

### After Successful Mid-Course Correction

## Next Critical Period for Apollo—Re-Entry

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 16 (AP)—Carrying a new major problem, the next critical period for the Apollo-13 spacecraft will be in the hours before re-entry Friday.

Before re-entering the atmosphere, the astronauts must discard two sections of their space train—a powerless service module and the lunar module, which has been their lifeboat since the command ship was crippled by an oxygen tank rupture Monday.

Then they must power up the now dead command ship with auxiliary batteries before making the blazing dive back to earth and splashdown in the Pacific.

A team of mission control center specialists has been working around the clock to perfect the highly technical details for bringing the spacecraft back from the brink of disaster.

A tentative plan calls for the three astronauts to enter the command module and power up its systems about 1230 GMT Friday. Two hours later they are to jettison the service module by exploding connecting bolts.

Possible Collision Because the tank rupture occurred in the service module it has no power and cannot move away on its own as on previous re-entry missions. To avoid a possible collision, the astronauts will move away by firing the lunar module jet.

They will seal off the three-foot-long tunnel between the lunar and command ships and pressurize it about two hours before the approximate 1600 GMT re-entry sequence begins.

Wives Monitor Critical Burn By Apollo-13

HOUSTON, April 16 (AP)—Separated by several miles but locked in silence, two wives listened anxiously last night as their Apollo-13 astronaut husbands fired a critical rocket burn.

"I was relieved it went so well," said Mary Halse after the rocket burst propelled the stricken spacecraft back on course for tomorrow's return to earth from the aborted moon landing voyage.

"But she added, 'I was confident it would go well.' With friends and relatives, Mary Halse and Marilyn Lovell monitored the crucial maneuver on space agency loudspeakers in their homes here. Neither spoke throughout the 15-second firing of the spacecraft's durable engine.

Watching from the back of the control center—the heart of the Manned Space Center—were members of a committee of U.S. space pioneers. They included Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Phillips, Dick Bayers, the associate administrator for manned space flight, astronaut Frank Borman, Charles Mathews, the associate administrator for manned space flight, William B. Bergen, the president of North American Rockwell Co., which makes the spacecraft; and Evan S. Smith, the president of Grumman Aircraft Co., which made the lunar landing module, and Joseph G. Garvin, the senior vice-president for space of Grumman.

A Review Board The committee was appointed Tuesday to review decisions being made by the working flight directors handling the space emergency.

But the decisions being made are those of the director.

Message Sent By Cosmonauts

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The cosmonauts sent a message of good wishes today to the crew of Apollo-13.

Signed by Col. Vladimir A. Shatalov and sent in behalf of all Soviet cosmonauts, the message said:

"We Soviet cosmonauts are following your flight with great attention and anxiety. We wish wholeheartedly your safe return to our mother earth."

The telegram, sent to the space center at Houston, was made public through the Soviet Embassy here.

'Too Bad This Isn't Easy'

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—The following exchange between the ground and Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. in Apollo-13 began two minutes before the astronauts made the crucial midcourse correction to put them on a path that would take them to a Pacific Ocean splashdown.

LOVELL: Okay, Houston, we have our attitude.

CAPCOM: Roger, Jim.

LOVELL: I hope the guys in the back room who thought this up are right—know what they said.

CAPCOM: Okay, Aquarius. Attitude looks good here and your choice when you want to start the burn.

LOVELL: We're counting down aren't we or do you want us to start any time?

CAPCOM: Your choice.

LOVELL: Too bad this isn't easy.

The following exchange between the ground and astronaut Fred W. Haise Jr. came during the burn to change the spacecraft's speed by 75 feet a second:

HAISE: 74.

CAPCOM: Roger, we copy 74.

HAISE: Roger, 74, and I had about two-tenths short I guess when we started.

CAPCOM: Roger, we verify that. Okay Aquarius. Trim it to 74.

HAISE: Okay. You want this X now to get 74. Is that correct?

CAPCOM: That's affirmative.

HAISE: Okay. You're looking at it Houston.

CAPCOM: Okay. Look good. Nice work.

HAISE: Let's hope it was.

and build up pressure in the tunnel. An hour later they'll release securing latches and the pressure in the tunnel should push the two craft apart. This is another power-saving move.

The command ship has 99 ampere-hours of electrical power to be tapped at the start of re-entry. Flight director Gerald Griffin estimated 70 to 80 ampere-hours will be needed for the re-entry and landing sequence.

Using the electric power of the three batteries aboard, the astronauts will fire the command module thrusters to orient the cone-shaped capsule's heat shield in the direction of their flight.

At 1733 GMT, Apollo-13 will tear into the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere for a 15 minute dive culminating in a parachute-assisted splashdown in the Pacific Ocean between Samoa and New Zealand.



Flight controller Glynn Lunney at press meeting.

## Emergency Panel of Experts Aids Houston Flight Center

By Martin Waldron

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—Apollo-13 flight director Glynn S. Lunney's voice had a distinct edge to it.

"Are you positive?" he asked, glancing down a row of officials to an assistant who was feeding him information.

"Yes," the assistant said.

"Well, I feel better," Mr. Lunney said.

Pushing a button opening a telephone line between him and the astronaut acting as communicator to the spacecraft, he gave instructions to be relayed to the Apollo-13 crew.

The instructions were routine. But they represented the thinking of dozens of experts and were based on data supplied by millions of dollars worth of computers.

Watching from the back of the control center—the heart of the Manned Space Center—were members of a committee of U.S. space pioneers.

They included Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Phillips, Dick Bayers, the associate administrator for manned space flight, astronaut Frank Borman, Charles Mathews, the associate administrator for manned space flight, William B. Bergen, the president of North American Rockwell Co., which makes the spacecraft; and Evan S. Smith, the president of Grumman Aircraft Co., which made the lunar landing module, and Joseph G. Garvin, the senior vice-president for space of Grumman.

A Review Board The committee was appointed Tuesday to review decisions being made by the working flight directors handling the space emergency.

But the decisions being made are those of the director.

And Hypothetical Questions The computer also can handle hypothetical situations, such as "what if happen if . . . ?"

If a problem should arise and the flight director cannot propose a solution, he can ask the controllers for suggestions.

Each controller, in turn, has a staff he can ask for suggestions.

In appointing the special committee, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, NASA director, said there was no intention of taking any authority from the flight directors.

The committee has no line of authority whatsoever, Dr. Paine said.

In addition to Mr. Lunney, who is a 33-year-old aeronautical engineer, flight directors working the Apollo-13 flight are Gerald D. Griffin, 35, Eugene F. Kranz, 36, and Milton Windler, 38, all aeronautical engineers.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

## Experts Seek Crisis Cause Of Apollo-13

'Foreign Matter' In Oxygen Suspected

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—Engineers investigating events leading to Apollo-13's emergency in space "believe" some sort of foreign matter "in an oxygen tank may have heated the gas until something burst, informed sources said today.

The highly placed space agency sources said many members of a hand-picked group of investigators reached this conclusion while trying to determine the condition of the Apollo-13 service module, where the explosion occurred Monday night.

"We started looking right away at the probable condition of the service module—with no intention of using it again but to establish what the effect would be on conditions of recovery of the astronauts, one source said.

Many members of the team believe some oxygen-system component is the most likely source. They reached this conclusion while trying to determine the sequence of events.

"Although a meteoroid impact can't be excluded as a possibility," one source said, "some of those engineers think a probable cause of the original event could have been a reaction between oxygen and some sort of foreign matter—the nature of which has not been determined—in the tank itself, which heated the oxygen at a rate which led the pressure to rise faster than the relief valve could contain it."

"The oxygen leak caused the rupture of a yet-to-be-identified component—tubing, a fitting, a valve or the oxygen tank itself—which carried away adjacent redundant systems, resulting in the loss of all three fuel-cell systems."

Sudden Drop Telemetry data recorded just before and during the accident showed a rapid rise in pressure in one liquid-oxygen tank, followed by a very sudden drop of pressure in that tank to zero, the source said.

He said the second tank's oxygen pressure bled down to zero about three hours.

Such an explosive rupture and resulting shrapnel could have ripped away wires, pipes, joints and instruments in the crowded equipment bay No. 4 of the service module.

The space agency confirmed existence of the investigating group but would not comment on its findings.

Dr. Thomas O. Paine, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said he will establish a board to investigate the explosion after Apollo-13 returns to earth.

The oxygen system aboard the command ship's service section is complex. Each of the service module oxygen tanks started out containing 336 pounds of oxygen, compressed into a supercritical liquid state.

As this oxygen is heated, it becomes a gas and expands. The oxygen is stored in round, double-walled nickel-plated tanks with an outside diameter of 26 inches. Each wall is six-hundredths of an inch thick, with the space between them insulated by paper matting, fiberglass, aluminum foil and a vacuum.

Radioactive Box On Apollo Heads For Davy Jones

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—The only thing to remain intact when the lunar module Aquarius burns up as it re-enters the earth's atmosphere tomorrow will be a 40-pound package containing radioactive plutonium.

The plutonium, which would have been used to power scientific experiments on the moon, is enclosed in a cask especially designed to remain intact in case the mission ended without a moon landing.

An official said the projected splashdown points—prime and alternate—are all in deep water and the cask of radioactive material will sink to the bottom of the ocean. He said it is unlikely that it will ever be recovered or that it will spread radioactivity.

Radio Silence To Aid Apollo

LONDON, April 16 (UPI)—Governments across Europe have agreed to a partial radio blackout tomorrow to prevent the possibility of interference of communications with the Apollo-13 spacecraft.

In London, a spokesman for the General Post Office said Britain had agreed to cancel certain frequencies until the splashdown after a request from the U.S. Embassy.

The Italian Postal Ministry said it will interrupt radio-telephone communications on some frequencies to avoid possible interference with rescue operations, and Radio Czechoslovakia said it will avoid using certain radio frequencies.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said all technical authorities had been notified to guard against interfering with communications between the American ground space control and the descending spacecraft.

## EEC Unit Effectively Vetoes Resumption of Aid to Greece

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, April 16 (UPI)—The Common Market's Executive Commission announced today that it would "reconsider" the market's trade association agreement with Greece in the light of the Athens regime's continual abuse of human rights.

It thus effectively doomed the Greek junta's hopes of re-establishing financial aid, cut off by the Common Market when the colonels came to power in 1967.

In a curt statement, the commission said it was following the situation in Greece "with growing concern." The recent trials in Athens and the constant arrest of particularly prominent Greeks have further increased its anxiety.

A military court in Athens Sunday imposed heavy prison sentences on 27 leading Greeks charged with attempting to overthrow the regime.

The commission statement was issued the day after 15 members of the 17-nation Council of Europe passed a resolution calling on Athens to restore human rights.

The council also agreed to publish a \$40,000-word report drawn up by the European Commission on Human Rights, which said that torture and ill-treatment of prisoners was an "administrative practice" of the Greek regime.

France and Cyprus abstained from voting.

But if the moral weight of European opinion does not bode financial sanctions do. Largely due to Italian pressure following the 1967 coup, the Common Market cut off \$55 million worth of aid destined for Greek economic development.

Since then, the Greeks have repeatedly tried to renew financial aid from the Common Market and also to obtain more favorable treatment for Greek agricultural exports.

With the Council of Europe unwilling to take concrete action, and with NATO giving priority to strategic considerations, the Common Market alone is exerting effective pressure on the colonels.

When the association agreement was frozen in 1967, the Common Market was already granting free entry to Greek industrial imports and substantial preferences for agricultural goods. It is highly unlikely that the six EEC countries will agree to take any further drastic action, such as re-evaluating the tariff barriers.

But if the Commission proposes that the association treaty should be denounced or even that the agricultural preferences be abolished when it discusses the question again in the near future, some of the member nations would find themselves in a highly embarrassing position.

But the Greeks have further reason to be worried at a time when the Common Market has been

gated—or soon will negotiate trade agreements with all other Mediterranean countries.

Favoritism Seen Greek Foreign Minister Averoff accused the army-backed regime today of "one-sided favoritism" toward "distinguished" leftists while many "distinguished" democrats and military officers are still held in isolation without charges.

Mr. Averoff, a rightist, who himself sentenced to a five-year term for contravening martial law and later pardoned, was referring to Monday's release of colonel Mihalis Theodorakis and Tuesday's liberation of 332 "Communists" held since the army seized power three years ago.

He said that the Greek press found this "one-sided favoritism" to the international left inapprehensible.

100,000 Jam Rome Square, Ask Farm Aid

ROME, April 16 (AP)—About 100,000 farmers demonstrated in Rome today, protesting that they were "the class that works the most and earns the least."

Some carried signs saying: "We Work, Too Hard Don't Make Love."

The farmers paraded through traffic-jammed streets from the quarters of the city to the Piazza del Popolo.

It was one of the biggest demonstrations in recent years in the capital, which has seen huge turn-outs for general strikes and labor and student protests.

Rumor Asked to Act The small farmers demanded action by Premier Mariano Rumor, new government, now seeking its first vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, to put them on a parity with other groups of workers who have won pay increases by striking.

They demanded an increase in the prices of their products to keep abreast of the increased cost of living. They asked to be included in national medical programs, and they want an increase in pensions from \$28 to \$41 a month.

The demonstrators said that they represented more than 11 million farmers who work small plots of land. One million of them have farms of less than two and a half acres.

They also demanded action by the government that would enable them to buy the land that the now rent.

## Soviet Envoy to UN Endorses New Conference on Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

Control Commission last year—at the insistence of Canada.

He then added: "It appears to be that only a new Geneva conference could bring about a fresh solution. It was the point of the French proposal [the approach to Indochina problem] as a whole in a larger framework; then it is deserving of attention."

Previously Britain, the co-chairman with the Soviet Union of the 1964 and 1965 Geneva conferences on Indochina, had appealed to Moscow to join in calling for re-convening the sessions. No reply was received.

Communist China participated in the 1964 conference, which brought an end to the war between France and the Viet Minh. The United States participated as an observer but did not sign the accord.

Mr. Malik placed strong emphasis on his assertion that Israel must withdraw its troops to the lines that existed before the Middle East war on June 5, 1967.

"Without this, not a single other problem of the Middle East situation can be solved," he asserted.

In reply to another question of the kidnapping of diplomats in Latin America, Mr. Malik termed the practice "unthinkable."

This was only Mr. Malik's second meeting with the press during his two years as Soviet permanent representative here. He began his tenure with a brief visit to the city of the 25th anniversary of the Communist Party's birth.

He also forecast increased support for a Soviet item on strengthening international security at the General Assembly this fall but said that he did not know whether Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygu would attend with other heads of government.

Dupont Sworn In As Rhodesia's First President

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 16 (UPI)—Clifford Dupont, 64, a former London attorney, was sworn in today as first president of the Rhodesian Republic.

In his inaugural address he said the final break with the British monarchy was "none of our seeking," adding that, since the seizure of independence in 1965, the Rhodesian government had "hoped against hope that something would materialize which would enable us to maintain our loyalty to the person of the queen."

He said Britain had pushed Rhodesia into seizure of independence by insisting on an all-party constitutional conference, including "jailed, detained and restricted African nationalist leaders."

The swearing-in was conducted by the beleaguered Acting Chief Justice Hector N. Macdonald, and witnessed by Prime Minister Ian Smith, his cabinet, High Court judges and three scarlet-robed African tribal chiefs.

Thant Ends Asian Trip

UNITED NATIONS, April 13 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General U Thant returned to New York last night after a nine-day trip which took him to the Philippines and Japan.

## WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Very cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy
BANGKOK	28	82	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Very cloudy
BOMBAY	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	27	81	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA RICA	28	82	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy
GUANGZHOU	28	82	Sunny
HANOI	28	82	Sunny
HELSINKI	2	36	Cloudy
HONGKONG	28	82	Sunny
KARACHI	28	82	Sunny
KOLKATA	28	82	Sunny
KUALA LUMPUR	28	82	Sunny
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
MANILA	28	82	Sunny
MOSCOW	28	82	Sunny
MUMBAI	28	82	Sunny
NEW DELHI	28	82	Sunny
NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
NICOSIA	14	57	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
RANGOON	28	82	Sunny
RENO	12	54	Cloudy
SEATTLE	12	54	Cloudy
SINGAPORE	28	82	Sunny
SOERABAYA	28	82	Sunny
TAIPEI	28	82	Sunny
TOKYO	28	82	Sunny
YOKOHAMA	28	82	Sunny
ZURICH	12	54	Cloudy

## Splashdown Weather Forecast Is Favorable

(Continued from Page 1)

will be aloft in the recovery some southeast of Samoa as an extreme precaution.

The task force comprises some 180 men including flying rescue men, weathermen, maintenance technicians, communications experts and other specialists. All are based at Samoa's Pago Pago airport.

Waiting to give aid if needed

CHUNN Establish 1928  
Perfumes  
Unusual Gifts, Gloves, Bags  
Genuine & substantial export discount  
at RYE RICHES, PARIS  
40-42 Avenue de la Republique, 75011 Paris

CHUNN Establish 1928  
Perfumes  
Unusual Gifts, Gloves, Bags



## Taxes Target, Too, in U.S.

## Street Battles Erupt After War Protests

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—Street violence broke out in Cambridge, Mass., Berkeley, Calif., Oxford, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., in the aftermath of demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam and federal taxes that support it.

On Harvard Square in Cambridge a bank was set afire, hundreds of windows were broken, and police and firemen were stoned by young radicals, who had split off from a huge tax-protest rally at the Boston Common.

At the University of California in Berkeley, a student rally broke out into a march on a Navy ROTC building, and police used heavy doses of tear gas to turn back a crowd that threw rocks and belatedly with paint.

At the University of Miami (Fla.), 170 students were arrested when they refused to leave a campus ROTC building they had occupied after an anti-war rally. Tear gas was used to disperse a crowd of 3,000 students outside the building.

13 Held in Washington  
In the nation's capital, 13 persons were arrested during the several melees that broke out when 300 demonstrators split off from the main group of protesters and began throwing rocks and breaking windows.

Elsewhere across the country, thousands of Americans joined in peaceful protests against the payment of federal taxes that pay for the war in Vietnam. There were minor conflicts in New York and at a stockholders' meeting in Cleveland.

More than 4,000 college and high school students poured into Cambridge, smashing windows and looting a few stores after the rally on Boston Common. The crowd, which contained many blacks, was led by a group called the "Bobby Seale Contingent" in honor of the Black Panther leader scheduled to be tried on a murder charge in New Haven.

Cambridge police and Massachusetts state police used smoke bombs to disperse the crowd at first and then hurled tear gas to push it away from the square and in the direction of the Charles River.

5,000 in Streets  
At least 20 persons were hospitalized and two were seriously injured. Last night nearly 5,000 people were still in the streets, some of them ripping up bricks to hunt at police. The original crowd contained few Harvard students, but as the night wore on more from the university joined those in the streets.

At Berkeley, about 900 students left an anti-war rally on Sproul Plaza to march on the ROTC building. They threw rocks at the building and into the ranks of police, who then moved in with tear gas and clubbed several demonstrators.

The gas poured over large areas of the campus, drifting into classrooms from which hundreds of students fled with tears streaming down their cheeks.

At least six persons were arrested, and two were used as shields by police trying to move out of the crowd. A fire in one campus building caused \$2,000 in damage. There were repeated instances of students stoning police and police charging back with clubs.

From New York to San Francisco, there were militant speeches and a variety of anti-war gimmicks. Parading protesters surrounded Internal Revenue Service offices, dumped hundreds of "1040" forms in rivers, and urged audiences to stop paying taxes that support the war.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a crowd dumped tea in a river to reenact the Boston Tea Party of 1773, a protest against paying British taxes. Sam Brown, national coordinator of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, told about 400 people there, "We are proud not to be silent. It is the President who is in America when he cites silence as a virtue."

Elsewhere the rhetoric was more strident. In New York, David Delinger, one of the Chicago Seven, told 6,000 people outside the IRS center, "Don't give them (the government) your money. Give where it counts—to the Black Panthers and resistance movements."

About 7,000 people at a Chicago Loop rally heard Sen. Charles J. Goodell, R., N.Y., denounce a "war that brings nothing but death to Vietnam and thwarts our hopes for renewing our own nation."

Nixon Going to Calif.  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 16 (UPI).—President Nixon is scheduled to arrive at the Western White House next Thursday or Friday for a ten-day working vacation. It was learned yesterday. The Nixon family's last visit here was during the New Year holidays.



RIOT IN CAMBRIDGE—Demonstrators slung to the ground as helmeted, riot stick-armed police chase anti-war protesters who raced through the university center setting fires and smashing windows after a rally Wednesday on the Boston Common.

## Piccard Spots Beer Can at 600-Foot Level

HOBOKEN, N.J., April 16 (UPI).—Dr. Jacques Piccard, the undersea explorer, was asked by students during a lecture at Stevens Institute of Technology here what pollution he had observed 30 miles out at sea and 600 feet under water.

"We saw an old can of beer," the scientist replied.

## In Report to Senator

## U.S. Notes Possible Conflicts In Judge Blackmun's Rulings

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—The U.S. Justice Department disclosed today that Judge Harry Blackmun, President Nixon's new nomination for a seat on the Supreme Court, took part in three cases as an appeals judge concerning companies in which he held stock.

A letter from Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst to Sen. James Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which examines Supreme Court nominations, said that a full account of the facts of the cases was being made at Judge Blackmun's suggestion.

The 16-page letter also contained summaries of some of the major cases in which Judge Blackmun has participated on the federal bench and a brief account of his personal finances, giving his net assets as about \$125,000.

Mr. Kleindienst told Sen. Eastland that it was the administration's view that there was no need for Judge Blackmun to disqualify himself in two cases involving Ford Motor Co. and one affecting the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—firms in which he held stock.

Haynsworth Recalled  
Mr. Kleindienst's letter was the first intimation that Judge Blackmun might be in any way open to the sort of criticism directed at Judge Clement Haynsworth, who was rejected by the Senate. Judge Haynsworth was accused of a "lack of sensitivity" about a possible conflict of interest in some of his rulings involving companies in which he had an interest.

In this instance, the administration did not wait for the information about Judge Blackmun to be discovered by possible opponents of the nomination but chose instead to put the facts on the record at the earliest possible moment.

According to Mr. Kleindienst's letter, Judge Blackmun bought 50 shares of Ford stock in 1957 before becoming a federal judge. He later participated in two appeals decisions that in effect restored a \$24,500 award to Ford and set aside a \$12,500 action against the company.

23 Shares Purchased  
During 1963 and 1964, the letter said, Judge Blackmun bought 22 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph stock. In 1967 he participated in a decision dismissing a suit for \$39,000 in damages against Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., an AT & T subsidiary.

The letter said that the value of Judge Blackmun's Ford stock at purchase was "slightly in excess of \$2,500" and the AT & T shares \$1,250.

"By any quantitative standards," the Justice Department official said, "Judge Blackmun's interest in the two Ford cases can only be described as microscopic."

Mr. Kleindienst noted that the federal statute that requires a judge to disqualify himself in cases in which he has a direct financial interest applies only if the holding is "substantial."

## N.Y. Press Talks at Crucial Point

## U.S. Truck Strikes Force Plants to Shut

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—Wildcat strikes by truck drivers in scattered cities across the nation caused layoffs today in industries crippled by the walkouts.

In other labor disputes, teachers remained on strike in Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Muskegon, Okla.

In New York, a federal mediator attending negotiations involving the four major daily newspapers, said that the talks had "reached a critical stage."

Parts shortages due to the trucking strikes were cited by American Motors Corp. in its announcement that 10,000 workers were being laid off today and tomorrow at plants in Milwaukee, Kenosha, Wis., and Brampton, Ontario.

3,160 Laid Off

A General Electric Co. plant in Louisville, Ky., where 3,160 workers already have been laid off, said that 500 more employees would be released today.

International Harvester Co. announced in Chicago that 4,500 employees were being laid off at several plants, including 2,500 at a Springfield, Ohio, plant. The company said that all plants would be nearly shut down next week if the truck strikes continue.

Among the cities hit by the truck strikes were Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Akron, Ohio, and Buffalo, N.Y.

The truck drivers were striking to protest a tentative nationwide contract which provides wage increases of \$1.10 over three years.

The Teamsters Union is preparing to hold a national referendum

on the contract. Drivers currently average \$4 an hour.

Some manufacturers predicted that the layoffs would reach vast proportions unless a settlement were reached before next week.

In Pittsburgh, major steel producers said that a week-long strike by independent steel haulers might force them to shut down operations.

U.S. Steel and other producers made the statement in asking a Pittsburgh federal judge to end the walkout by the Fraternal Association of Steel Haulers.

The Los Angeles dispute, in which more than half of the city's 26,000 teachers were idle for the fourth day, was termed a "local issue" by Gov. Ronald Reagan. However, Mayor Sam Yorty blamed Gov. Reagan and the state for giving "inadequate" financial aid.

In the New York newspaper negotiations, mediator Theodore W. Kheel said, "We will be able to determine shortly if there is any possibility of an agreement, or if the parties will continue to remain far apart."

## And 8-Cent First-Class Letters

## Nixon Asks Patronage-Free, 'Pay as You Go' Post Office

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—President Nixon asked Congress today to put the nation's postal service on a patronage-free basis and to raise mailmen's pay, but scaled down to eight cents his previous request for a ten-cent first class letter rate.

The first class stamp increase from the present six-cent rate would generate more than \$1.5 billion, he said, with a temporary contribution from the Treasury, that would put the new system "on the road to a sound, pay-as-you-go operation," he added.

Under the proposals, outlined to congressional leaders before being sent to the House and Senate in a special message, the price of an airmail stamp would remain at ten cents.

A plan for reorganizing the Post Office Department on a patronage-free, pay-as-you-go basis was negotiated by the Post Office Department and seven postal unions as the second phase of an arrangement worked out after the recent national wildcat postal strike.

The agreement also calls for an 8 percent pay raise for postal workers and a mechanism for resolving possible future disputes before they could result in a strike.

In other congressional action: In a surprise turnabout, the House Armed Services Committee today restored \$152 million for a third nuclear aircraft carrier and a tentatively approved price military procurement authorization totaling \$20.24 billion.

Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., said a final vote will not be taken until a study ordered by Congress to justify the carrier is completed—and he indicated that could be as early as next week.

The committee had cut the \$152 million for the carrier out of the bill for all practical purposes last Tuesday on the argument the study could not be completed before next September, so the funds could not be used anyway.

All efforts to cut funds for the Safeguard anti-missile system from the authorization for ships, missiles, planes and other hardware were defeated by the committee.

Over the objection of bankers, the Senate has voted to outlaw mailing of unsolicited credit cards.

The cards already outnumber people and their numbers are increasing 100 times as fast.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said the unsolicited cards have been a boon to banks, which make up to 23 percent on them, but to consumers a "nightmare." He said they tempt people to charge more than they can afford, spur inflation and drive credit money needed for housing into the wrong channels.

The 80-to-1 vote yesterday sent the bill to the House. The House Post Office Committee has approved a weaker version that would permit continued mailing of some unsolicited cards.

Sen. Proxmire cited estimates that 300 million credit cards are now in circulation in the United States, with 100 million added every year.

## Banker Says War Distorts U.S. Economy

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—The board chairman of the country's largest bank branded U.S. involvement in Vietnam "a tragic national mistake" yesterday.

In addition to diverting and consuming American resources, it has distorted the economy and hurt business profits, Louis B. Lumborg of the Bank of America told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It was one of the strongest attacks to date on U.S. policy in Southeast Asia by a major figure of the corporate community.

Mr. Lumborg said the United States has reached the point of diminishing returns from defense-related technology and that research and development expenditures may actually be reducing the rate of economic growth.

First Witness  
He was the leadoff witness of month-long hearings by the committee into what Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., called "the impact of the war on the everyday lives and attitudes of the American people."

In his testimony, Mr. Lumborg sought to refute "reckless and often deliberately malicious charges" that the U.S. business community has supported the Vietnam war in an effort to reap huge profits.

Despite "the protestations of the New Left to the contrary," he said, "the fact is that an end to the war would be good, not bad, for American business."

During the four years before Vietnam escalation, corporate profits after taxes rose 71 percent, Mr. Lumborg said, but from 1965 through 1969 they only increased 3.2 percent.

He conceded that statistics are inadequate to make a conclusive case about deteriorating profits.

But "we do have more than adequate data to demonstrate that the escalation of the war in Vietnam has seriously distorted the American economy, has inflamed inflationary pressures, has drained resources that are desperately needed to overcome serious domestic problems confronting our country and has dampened the rate of growth in profits on both a before and after tax basis," he said.

## 4 Senators Say Form 1040 Is Taxing Comprehension

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—Four senators complained yesterday that the new Form 1040 is a driving American taxpayers crazy.

Speaking out on the final day for filing 1969 income tax returns, many of whom have reduced reading ability caused by failing eyesight as well as perhaps a diminished capacity for comprehension.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., introduced a bill that would create a 15-member advisory commission on federal tax forms "composed of taxpayers." It would pass on new forms before they were issued, making sure they were written in "common, everyday American English."

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md., wrote Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy asking him to bring back the old, small and simple card, Form 1040A, used previously by low and middle-income taxpayers. He called the new form "bewildering and discouraging" and "complicated and puzzling" even for taxpayers used to the old long Form 1040.

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, told a Senate subcommittee on the aging that the new form is a particular hardship on the elderly.

Many of whom have reduced reading ability caused by failing eyesight as well as perhaps a diminished capacity for comprehension.

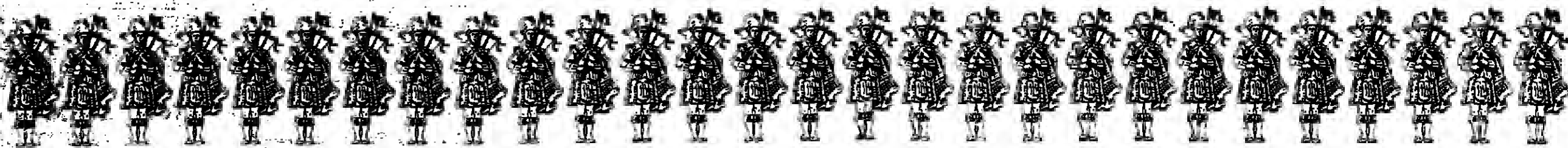
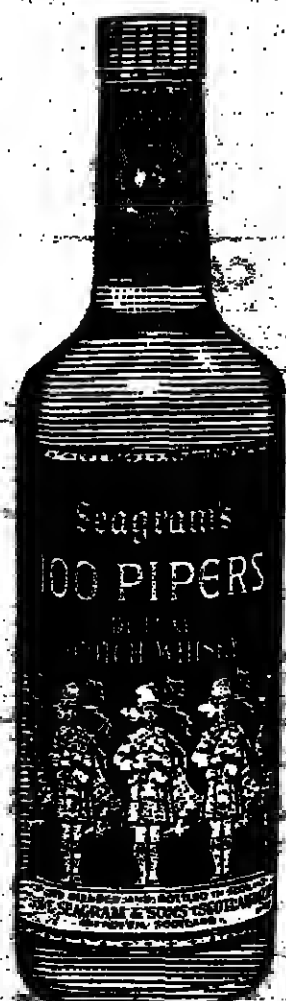
Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., told the Senate the American taxpayer "has a proper complaint."

He said they can scarcely believe their tax dollars are spent wisely "when the tax forms themselves are visible advertisements of bureaucratic inefficiency."

## The 100 Pipers Legend.

Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play.

That's a lot of Pipers. But then 100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch.



100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.

100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.



## Tumultuous Welcome Given Bosch in Santo Domingo

By Juan de Onis

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 16 (NYT).—Juan Bosch, leader of the Dominican left-wing opposition, received a tumultuous welcome, despite police intimidation, as he returned today after three years abroad.

Earlier, policemen had fired into the funeral procession of an 18-year-old girl killed by police gunfire at a pro-Bosch rally yesterday. A boy in the group, which was shouting anti-government slogans as it made its way to the cemetery, was critically wounded.

Mr. Bosch flew here in a chartered airplane from Curacao, 500 miles south of here, and was met at Las Americas Airport by a huge crowd of well-wishers shouting "Revolution now" and waving flags.

**Crowds Line Route**

The highway leading into the capital from the airport was lined with welcoming crowds and a throng congregated at the Duarte Bridge over the Ozama River where the young woman, Mirta de la Rosa, the mother of two children, was killed yesterday.

Troops were at strategic places on the highway and at the entrances to the city, as they have been for more than a week since President Joaquin Balaguer ordered virtual military occupation of poorer districts, closed the University of Santo Domingo with tanks, and suspended all public school classes until June 1.

The political tension over Mr. Bosch's return was offset somewhat by the announcement that Mr. Balaguer had agreed to take leave from the presidency for the period through the national elections, scheduled for May 16. Mr. Balaguer is seeking re-election.

The temporary withdrawal of Mr. Balaguer will place Manuel Ramon Ruiz Tejada, the 52-year-old Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the presidency for the campaign period.

This was a demand of the opposition presidential candidates as a condition for running against Mr. Balaguer.

The seven non-Communist opposition parties, including the Dominican Revolutionary party of Mr. Bosch, agreed to abstain in the elections next month unless Mr. Balaguer resigned for the remainder of his term, which ends in August.

Mr. Balaguer rejected this and he has succeeded in splitting the opposition front since at least four of the parties have accepted his offer to take a leave, rather than resign, which will allow Mr. Balaguer to resume office after the election.

The Dominican Revolutionary party has not agreed to Mr. Balaguer's formula and will abstain in the election.

Mr. Bosch was president for seven months in 1963 until his elected government was toppled by a military coup.

## U.S. May Rent 24 Phantoms To Australia

Offers Jets Pending F-111 Improvement

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—The United States has offered Australia up to 24 Phantom fighter-bombers while problems with the defective F-111C aircraft are worked out, the U.S. and Australian defense chiefs have announced.

The Phantoms, workhorses of the Vietnam war, will be provided on lease or other reimbursable basis while technical and operational problems on the F-111Cs are solved prior to delivery.

The F-4 Phantoms are produced by McDonnell Douglas, while General Dynamics builds the trouble-plagued swingwing F-111.

Australia ordered 24 of the 1,500-mph F-111s in October, 1965, and has paid \$30 million for them, but repeated groundings and technical problems have delayed delivery.

In a joint statement Tuesday, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Australian Defense Minister Malcolm Fraser agreed to delay delivery of the F-111Cs until present difficulties are fully evaluated and corrected.

"Because of the uncertainty and time required to accomplish these corrections, agreement has been made to provide to Australia on a lease or other reimbursable basis up to 24 F-4 Phantom aircraft for the interim period, should the Australian government so desire," the statement said.

All F-111s will undergo a severe testing program starting soon to determine whether they are free of a serious manufacturing flaw in a wing pivot, which caused a crash in Nevada Dec. 22.



Associated Press

**SAW HIMSELF AS SOMEONE SAW HIM—Pablo Picasso, 88, made a rare and unannounced appearance Wednesday night to watch a film about himself, "Portrait of Picasso," made by Edward Quinn. His wife Jacqueline accompanied Picasso to the showing at a Cannes salon.**

## Hess to Permit Family To See Him in Prison

WEST BERLIN, April 16 (Reuters).—Rudolf Hess, former deputy to Hitler, will receive visits from his wife and son in the four-power Allied war crimes prison at Spandau next week, an Allied spokesman said today.

It will be the first time that his family will see him in the grim, red-bricked prison where he is serving a life sentence handed down by the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal in 1946.

Hess refused to receive his family for almost 23 years because he felt it beyond his dignity to be seen by them while serving a sentence he considers unjust. His family's visit is scheduled for April 24, two days before his 76th birthday.

## 4,000th Tremor In Month Hits Turkey

ANKARA, April 16 (Reuters).—An earth tremor rocked western Anatolia today—the 4,000th since Gediz and surrounding villages in western Turkey were destroyed in an earthquake March 28.

The state meteorological office here said the tremor had its epicenter at Gediz, where it was of medium intensity.

Lesser vibrations were felt in Izmir, Ankara, Bursa and throughout the Aegean area as far south as Denizli, the office said.

In Afyon Province, house walls cracked, sending villagers fleeing to the streets in panic. They stayed out of doors in fear of new tremors.

## Brezhnev Opens Lenin Centenary Fete

MOSCOW, April 16 (Reuters).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today opened the celebrations marking the centenary of the birth of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, with a promise of the victory of Communism.

Mr. Brezhnev, speaking at a meeting of Soviet and foreign Communists at Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, on the Volga River, southeast of Moscow, said: "We will take no small efforts to win a final and full victory. But we are confident this victory will come."

Mr. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party that Vladimir Ilyich Lenin shaped, spoke at the unveiling of a huge marble memorial building in his honor.

The Soviet Union has been gradually building up preparations for the centenary itself next Wednesday, April 22.

"This victory will come because there exists our country, country of Lenin, and because there exists the powerful world of socialism, a strong bastion of social progress," Mr. Brezhnev said, according to extracts from his speech issued by Tass, the official news agency.

**Shelapina There**

The only other member of the country's ruling party Politburo present was Alexander Shelapina, chief of the Soviet trade unions.

The highlight of the Lenin celebrations is expected to be a party and government rally in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

This is the third time in the last few days that the 64-year-old Mr. Brezhnev has appeared in public and made a major speech without being accompanied by the two other members of the ruling triumvirate, Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

These two have recently been reported ill. Mr. Podgorny had to call off an official visit to Japan because of a cold, and Mr. Kosygin was admitted to a hospital 12 days ago with complications following a cold.

President Podgorny was reported, apparently fit again, as appearing in public in southern Russia this week but was not present at today's ceremony.

An official spokesman said today that Mr. Kosygin had recovered and returned to work. But he has not so far appeared in public.

That reported tonight that delegations from 18 non-ruling Communist parties had already arrived in Moscow for next week's Lenin celebrations.

## Jew Who Attempted to Leave Russia Reportedly Is Jailed

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 16 (NYT).—A Soviet Jewish woman, who had tried repeatedly to obtain permission to join her father in Israel, was reported today to have been sentenced to 1 1/2 years in prison on charges of deserting the Soviet Union and insulting the authorities.

Mrs. Lilia Abramovna Ozmian was said to have been sentenced on Jan. 8 after a trial in Chernovik, an area in the Western Ukraine where many Jews live. When her sentence was announced, a group of young Jews who had obtained permission to attend the trial reportedly held a protest demonstration in the courtroom.

The report of the trial came from Emmanuel Livshits, a writer and editor and publisher of Jews in Eastern Europe, a magazine he founded 12 years ago. It is published quarterly in English, French and Italian. He said that he received the information from "reliable sources" in the Soviet Union.

According to Mr. Livshits, Mrs. Ozmian had submitted several petitions to Soviet authorities asking for herself, her husband, her adopted child, and her younger sister to join her father in Israel. She was finally told that her application had been rejected.

After the rejection of her petition, Mrs. Ozmian reportedly said that she no longer considered herself a Soviet citizen and refused to take back her identity card. According to the reports, she then ignored a written summons instructing her to retrieve her documents and was arrested in October, 1969.

At her trial, Mr. Livshits said, Mrs. Ozmian maintained her right to settle in Israel under Soviet law and her lawyer also argued that Soviet citizens had the legal right to emigrate for the purpose of family reunification.

**Sik Gets Swiss Asylum**

BERN, April 16 (UPI).—Former Czech Vice-Premier Ota Sik was granted asylum in Switzerland, a government spokesman said here yesterday. Mr. Sik and his family, who have been living in Basel since 1968, had requested asylum in Switzerland for themselves, and for his wife, her husband, her adopted child, and her younger sister to join her father in Israel. She was finally told that her application had been rejected.

After the rejection of her petition, Mrs. Ozmian reportedly said that she no longer considered herself a Soviet citizen and refused to take back her identity card. According to the reports, she then ignored a written summons instructing her to retrieve her documents and was arrested in October, 1969.

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## Salt II

The sorry truth about the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) that have resumed in Vienna is that hopes for halting the nuclear missile race ride for the moment with the Soviet delegation.

President Nixon reportedly has decided to reject the resolution voted by three-fourths of the Senate urging him to propose an immediate Soviet-American moratorium in the further deployment of offensive and defensive strategic weapons and in the flight-testing of MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Unless Moscow now makes a straightforward public proposal to freeze the nuclear balance at present parity levels while negotiations proceed, the continuing missile race will multiply manifold the numbers of strategic delivery vehicles on both sides.

Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev this week said that prospects for the talks will be favorable "if American opinion succeeds in overcoming resistance by the arms manufacturers and the military." But the fact is that the resistance of the Nixon administration to a missile freeze will be difficult to overcome as long as it can argue that the Soviet Union is not prepared to forgo either defensive anti-ballistic missiles (ABM) or offensive MIRV multiple warheads. On the contrary, a clear Soviet proposal to ban both weapons and halt further deployment of ICBMs might insure a Senate cutoff of ABM and MIRV appropriations while the proposal is being explored.

The central issue that faces the SALT

negotiators is whether to halt further expansion of strategic weapons on both sides or to fix higher ceilings on some weapons to permit completion of ongoing programs and even let some weapons run free.

Unilateral verification of a missile freeze admittedly may fail to detect some violations. But an uncontrolled arms race involves far more risk than the possibility of undetected violations of a unilaterally verified missile freeze. Moreover, violations extensive enough fundamentally to alter the strategic balance would be detected in time for countermeasures, in the opinion of the Central Intelligence Agency and former Pentagon and presidential science advisers. One of these authorities, Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky of Stanford, has argued persuasively that a small step in arms limitation may be both harder to negotiate and more risky than a large step.

"The more far-reaching the prohibition of the SALT treaty, the less important the question of cheating becomes," he said in a recent lecture. "A freeze of the 'status quo' at present levels of strategic armaments is easier to police than a treaty specifying agreed numbers of components (missiles, radars, etc.) of permitted strategic systems. It is easier to recognize changes than to interpret in detail what is discovered."

The moment clearly calls for thinking big, not small. The chief question at Vienna is whether the Nixon and Brezhnev administrations are capable of it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Blackmun: A Favorable First Impression

Making good on his promise—or was it a threat?—to turn away from the South, President Nixon has gone to the upper Midwest in his effort to fill the existing vacancy on the Supreme Court. In the process, he has found a man who seems to meet most of his specifications as well as most of the specifications of his critics. Judge Blackmun has had many years of judicial experience and a reputation for being a thoughtful, fair and able lawyer and judge. It is too early to make a definite appraisal of him; that must wait for the Judiciary Committee's hearings. But our first impression, indeed the impression of almost everyone who has been asked about him, is highly favorable.

That impression, of course, has nothing to do with where he was born or where he lives. Unlike the President, we believe that a Southerner with what appear to be Judge Blackmun's credentials would meet no substantial opposition in the Senate. The simple fact is that geography has little to do with the work of the Supreme Court. And geographical considerations are the least important of the criteria that ought to be used in selecting and confirming justices. Mr. Nixon was right last summer when he said he was not going to have a Jewish seat on the court and he ought not to believe he must have a Southern seat. In fact, if geographical balance was as important to him last Thursday as he made it sound, the President must have had a change of heart over the weekend. Judge Blackmun is his second nominee from Minnesota unless Chief Justice Burger is considered as coming from Virginia, in which case Mr. Nixon has already placed a Southerner on the court.

The White House stresses, and quite naturally, considering the presidential rhetoric of recent months, that Judge Blackmun is a "strict constructionist." We've been bothered by that term ever since it came into wide usage and thus we were heartened by Judge Blackmun's response when he was asked if he is a strict constructionist. "Oh, that's a label," he replied. "I don't know what it means." We don't either, since it is quite correct to describe both Justice Black and Justice Harlan as strict constructionists and they often disagree. Similarly, it is difficult to conceive of Justice Frankfurter, one of those frequently cited as a strict constructionist, and Sen. Thurmond, a leader of the calls for more strict constructionists, as having the same views on constitutional interpretation. All of which is to say that what really counts about Judge Blackmun is not so much what he now says about the task of the court in interpreting the constitution but what qualities of mind and spirit he will bring to that task if confirmed.

It was on that rock of quality that President Nixon's last nominee floundered, just as it was the rock of ethics that sank the preceding nominee. We hope that Judge Blackmun's qualifications and record, as they are drawn out by Senate hearings, prove to be so strong that he will have trouble with neither. The President can hardly stand another nasty confrontation with the Senate and the court needs a strong new figure. If Judge Blackmun turns out to be in fact as good as his advance notices, the fight over Judge Carswell will have been doubly worth waging.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Measure of Freedom

The [Athens] edition trial . . . showed that a measure of judicial freedom remains. This will be a great relief to the many friends of the accused abroad—and to all who have been watching the trial.

There was a fundamental weakness in the case, which the defendants and the defense witnesses delighted to point out. They were being tried in the name of a regime which came to power three years ago by violently overthrowing the legitimate government.

—From the Times (London).

### Apollo Mission

Nothing can diminish the historic glory of the Americans, who were first to set foot on the moon. But the very principle of the Apollo flights must be reconsidered. Indeed, it is important for the advancement of science to bring back further moon stones. But such studies become hardly acceptable when they deliberately imperil the lives of the men who undertake them. This would prove that the way chosen by NASA, good for a sports feat, is to be rejected for systematic exploration. With Apollo-13 we

leave the realm of adventure to enter that of science, and science's primary duty is to eliminate permanent risks.

—From Le Havre Libre.

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The reaction of NASA and of the Apollo crew has been remarkable. People could see with what mastery, what serenity the three temporarily doomed men approached the problem. Everything was thought of and appraised. And even irony and humor sometimes sprinkled the dialogue. People are also astounded by what NASA put to work. Nothing was missed and it knew how to utilize all available means.

—From Combat (Paris).

### No Doves for Vienna?

If the doves are on top this month in Washington and if their Russian counterparts have secretly taken over in Moscow, the strategic arms limitation talks could end in a formal agreement. But there is virtually no sign that the doves are in charge in either capital at present. Therefore, there will probably be no formal agreement this time, and the strategic arms race between the superpowers will continue.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 17, 1895

NEW YORK—Like the leopard, the Tammany tiger is unable to change its spots. It is making a great effort just now to pretend reform, but the same old corrupt gang, or rather one of the two factions of the gang, is in control. But these corrupt people who consistently stand in the way of reform and progress should remember that New Yorkers are not as easily fooled as they once were, and it is doubtful if the people will again trust these politicians.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1920

NEW YORK—The weather for the official opening of the big league baseball season yesterday was generally as favorable as in former seasons, the only postponement being at Boston on account of the cold and the rain. There was a large attendance in all the other cities. State and city officials tossed out the first balls. The world champion Cincinnati Reds got off to a good start by beating the Chicago Cubs' star pitcher, Grover Cleveland Alexander.



'Right, Chief—If We Go After Everybody, We're Bound to Hit a Criminal Some Time.'

## The Strategy of Meaning

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The second session of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) which just started in Vienna is unlikely to produce dramatic results. The talks come at an unfortunate moment, since nobody could have foreseen when their date was fixed that the Soviet government would then be engaged in internal political convulsions.

The Moscow hierarchy seems on the verge of a major shake-up and it is therefore probable that the Kremlin will be prepared right now to contemplate crucial decisions. After all, the implicit purpose of SALT is to work toward world peace by establishing a kind of international power balance enduring for decades and this requires enormous policy commitments.

Every sign points to consolidation of Leonid Brezhnev's authority as a complete host. Various branches of Moscow's intelligence and "disinformation" services have taken pains to leak indications that Brezhnev is firmly in the saddle, that his opponents have lost out, and that prominent associates, such as Premier Alexei Kosygin, may soon be quietly dropped by the wayside.

### Stable Appearances

Of course there is little chance that these changed kaleidoscopic patterns will become known before May because the present ruling order wants to maintain stable appearances until after this month's deeply self-conscious celebrations honoring Lenin's centenary.

The strengthening of Brezhnev's power need not alter tentative outlines of the SALT talks as delineated in Helsinki. A government in

which Brezhnev is host instead of primus inter pares would presumably continue the same fundamental Soviet policy on arms control.

Perhaps a team in which Brezhnev was supreme commander might be less inclined to encourage a balanced and rationalized Soviet economy in the Western sense than a team in which the technocratic Kosygin could speak with influence. A wholly Brezhnev regime would be more likely to demand consumer sacrifices for the sake of arms investment and might also shake out some powerful marshals such as Khrushchev's old friend Andrei Grechko.

In any case the first Vienna meetings will devote themselves to the immensely important subject of defining precisely what a strategic weapon is. In Helsinki the Russians claimed that any arm that could strike the U.S.S.R.—regardless of its range—should be termed "strategic."

### U.S. Thinking

The point is understandable from Moscow's viewpoint, even if it runs counter to American military doctrine. Washington's tendency has always been to measure the delivery distance of projectiles, terming those of short range tactical, those of long range strategic.

But the Russians argue their country comes directly under the potential firing pattern of thousands of U.S. nuclear warheads made available to NATO, stationed in Europe and described as tactical, whereas the United States itself can only be hit back by ultra-long-range weapons, planes, land-based missiles or sea-based missiles borne to launching range by submarines.

The implication would therefore be that present estimates of U.S. strategic atomic delivery systems—4,235 as against 1,880 for Russia—are in fact far larger than this calculation (by Britain's Institute of Strategic Studies). The Soviet definition would add nuclear warheads classified by Washington as "tactical" and stored in Europe for NATO but under the control of American caretaker teams.

One way the Russians are trying to avert this imbalance (from their own viewpoint) even before any agreement on definitions is by simply inserting into medium-range missile sites (now aimed only at European targets) new intercontinental, long-range missiles.

### Vital Semantics

Seemingly semantic points are of vital importance in establishing accord on power relationships before any balance can be discussed. There must be agreement on what is being talked about before there can be agreement on any freeze of existing weapons systems, much less their removal.

This is not only a military matter but a political one. It relates directly to the implied threat each superpower feels itself under, vis-à-vis the other, and also to the protection accorded by each superpower to its own allies.

Precise definitions are imperative preconditions to either arms reduction or limitation because each side must know what the other means. However, judging by the contentions of internal Soviet politics right now, the delegations meeting in Vienna will have plenty of time to discuss the meaning of meaning before any moment for diplomatic action can be deemed ripe.

## Brandt's East Policy And U.S. Relations

By John M. Goshko

BONN—Chancellor Willy Brandt's opponents, probing for targets in his attempt to improve relations with Eastern Europe, have started to zero in on the question of how this affects U.S.-West German ties.

For the past month, the political opposition has been slowly crystallizing in the form of attacks centered on the contention that Brandt's Eastern policy does not really enjoy the confidence of Washington.

That this approach is now building up steam was underscored Wednesday when Brandt gave the Bundestag a brief report on his meeting with President Nixon in Washington last week.

As one German newspaper commented, his speech "contained no new information," and was notable mainly because it provoked a heated exchange between the leader of Brandt's Social Democratic party in the Bundestag, Herbert Wehner, and the parliamentary floor leader for the Christian Democratic opposition, Egon Bahr.

What seemed to touch off the name-calling duel was the persistence of Bahr and other Christian Democratic deputies in citing U.S. press reports implying that the Nixon administration has doubts about Brandt's multi-pronged series of negotiations with Eastern European countries.

In recent days, the Christian Democrats and their press allies have been placing heavy stress on reports from Washington pointing out that Mr. Nixon failed to issue a public commendation of Brandt's Eastern policy.

In addition, a stir has been caused here by a New York Times editorial [published in yesterday's Herald Tribune] contending that Bonn's efforts "have been greeted with public coolness and private questioning in Washington." This editorial was specifically cited by Bahr.

### 'Light Already Green'

In his Bundestag speech, Brandt insisted that he has "the understanding, support and trust" of Mr. Nixon despite the absence of a public endorsement. Moreover, he added, those who think he went to Washington in hopes of obtaining a "green light" for his Eastern policy are mistaken because "the light was already green when I arrived for the talks."

In the view of many analysts here, this growing debate about the U.S. attitude is prompted by what seems to be a Nixon ad-

ministration desire to be deliberately ambiguous. The result is to enable the opposing sides here to claim either that the light is half empty or half full—depending upon whether the aim is to attack or to defend Brandt's policy.

Privately, U.S. officials both here and in Washington have presented a unanimous front in contending that Brandt's policy is in line with Mr. Nixon's hopes for shifting global politics toward confrontation to negotiation.

As a result, U.S. sources say Washington endorses the principle of West German negotiation with the Soviet Union and the East European allies. This much, at least, Mr. Nixon has either said himself or has allowed to be said in his name.

Beyond this point, however, the U.S. position becomes much less clear. While Washington approves the concept of negotiation, it is said, it has taken no stand on the specific negotiating tactics being pursued by Brandt, and it is also reserving judgment on any possible results from these negotiations.

### Open Options

Most neutral German political observers tend to interpret this vagueness as a deliberate attempt by the Nixon administration to keep its options open.

If Brandt's initiatives prove successful, they say, there still will be plenty of opportunity for Washington to embrace them. Conversely, if the Eastern policy goes off the tracks or turns in directions inimicable to U.S. interests, Mr. Nixon currently is holding it at sufficient arm's length to disown the whole business.

Additionally, there do seem to be some definite cleavages in U.S. policy-making circles toward the Eastern policy. Some American officials are clearly optimistic about the chances for at least limited success, others are known to have nagging fears that Brandt will weaken the Western position without getting any substantial concessions in return, and still others regard it as such a long-range process that no clear-cut forecast can be made about its potential success or failure.

Undoubtedly, all of these factors contribute to the ambiguity of the U.S. position and are likely to keep it so for some time to come. Now, the question is whether this ambiguity might provide the basis for a serious and even crippling assault on Brandt's Eastern policy.

## Letters

### Incredible Trial

Re Mr. Hobart's letter in the April 14 IHT suggesting that the 16 Guatemalan political prisoners whose release was being bargained for by the kidnappers of Ambassador Von Spetzi be tried for conspiracy to commit kidnapping and murder.

As an American lawyer I believe that the following suggestion is both just and ethical:

The French government should have G. Danz, Hobart's stand-in for incredibility, in most American states such a charge carries the death penalty if a conviction results.

The 16 prisoners have enough to worry about without having charges fabricated against them from across an ocean.

This same brand of factually imaginative lawyering thinking is to be thanked for the recent rash of Nixon anticrime proposals, which do less to endanger crime than civil liberties.

FRANCIS ZEBOT.

Aix-en-Provence.

### Buz Off

Vice-President Agnew's unprecedented silence about the sympathetic portrayal of violent resistance to the representatives of law and order in the current "Bus Sawyer" strip sets me wondering about what is going on in the administration.

Mr. Agnew has perhaps been too preoccupied with the hazards of lowered standards of excellence at the University of Michigan, or is he suffering from a false sense of security because of the acceptably

anti-marijuana theme of Mr. Sawyer's last adventure. Attorney General Mitchell has, I suspect, been muzzled by Mrs. Mitchell, who is a feminine activist whose sympathies must surely lie with the ladies in the trees.

Secretary of the Interior Hickel's silence is understandable, since one gathers the trees will be conserved, although presumably not just for conservation's sake.

Perhaps the explanation for this apparent lapse of vigilance over the licentiousness and irresponsibility of the modern American press lies in President Nixon's recent Budget Message, in whose list of national priorities the end to pollution came before the stamping out of crime.

Since the example set by Bus Sawyer must have untold influence on the thinking of the Silent Majority, it is high time the administration made perfectly clear its attitude to this portrayal of a conflict in values—civil disobedience, conservation, and the proper place of women. Otherwise, the Silent Majority may find itself somewhat up in the air, say, hanging precariously from a tree limb.

FRANKLIN PHILIP.

Paris.

### Kirk's 'Law'

It is a revealing irony of our time that one of the conservative spokesmen for the "law and order" principle, Gov. Claude Kirk, took control of Manatee County schools by firing the elected board, and instructed teachers and students to segregate by race, thus violating the desegregation ruling. Whose "law?"

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## East German Fined for Book

## 'I'll Write, Publish What I Like'

By David Binder

BERLIN, April 16 (NYT).—Did the Stalinist cult of personality come by chance, or is it a deeper roots in the story of socialism?

The novelist, Stefan Heym, is a dedicated Socialist, and this question to himself was years ago. His answer, contained in his latest book, *"Lassalle"*, cost him a 300 mark fine and continual trouble with the East German's stern cultural censors.

His controversial novel is about Ferdinand Lassalle (1825-64), one of the most spectacular and incongruous figures of the 19th century.

A brilliant son of a Jewish merchant, Lassalle burst upon the Central European scene as an improbable defender of the Jewish cause. He was finally won. His vaunting ambition carried him simultaneously into high society and into the bubbling young Socialist movement. He was killed in a melodramatic duel over a girl-born mix by a Romanian nobleman in 1864—not yet 40 years old.

## A Year's Research

In the course of more than a year's research, mainly at the state library here, Mr. Heym included that Lassalle's founding of the General German Workers' Association in 1863 paved the way not only for today's Social Democratic and Communist parties, but also for the "cult of personality"—one-man dictatorship—in the Socialist movement.

As the author tells it, "I wanted to find out where the idea of dictatorship came from and how it all fit together. I went back to Lassalle because I had the embryo of the first workers' party—Marx and Engels had no such organization. Lassalle wanted to get over to the president of the Reichstag. He was not of the working class, or even for it, he wanted to be on the back of the working class. It was never used."

Mr. Heym's novel contains no compelling scenes highlighting Lassalle's drive to power and his lofty way of using it. It is based on the historical fact as far as the biographical work. In itself, Lassalle's ruthless rise to the top of the Reichstag, his order objects to his one-man rule of the young movement.

Another, Lassalle reveals in an adulation of thousands at a mass rally in the Rhineland. Extremely sensitive subjects because the "cult of personality" and Lassalle himself are extremely sensitive subjects, the eyes of orthodox Communists the novel brought him to immediate conflict with the East German's ruling Socialist party, of which he is not a member. Mr. Heym is not a Marxist in any way.

He first submitted his manuscript to his East German publisher, who have ignored it. He then asked the copyright office of the Ministry of Culture for approval before mailing it to his publishers in West Germany and Britain.

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lenced her other suitors, Yanko von Racowitza. In the duel on Aug. 28, 1864, his rival shot first, hitting Lassalle deliberately in the genitals and wounding him mortally.

Queried about this parallel, Mr. Heym screwed up his bushy eyebrows and replied: "I've read Portnoy and it had not occurred to me. But perhaps they have something in common in the psychoanalysis of a Jew—although the ghetto in Lassalle's time was much different than in Portnoy's."

Mr. Heym, who lives comfortably in the so-called "intellectual settlement" in Berlin's Grunow district, continues to be a prolific writer.

He fled Nazi Germany in 1933 at the age of 30 and landed in the United States two years later. He earned a Master of Arts at the University of Chicago and, after publishing articles and books about Nazism, joined the U.S. Army in 1943. He earned a Bronze Star in battle which he later sent back to President Truman in protest against American engagement in the Korean War and against the (Sen. Joseph) McCarthy witch-hunts.

## American-Born Wife

With his American-born wife, Gertrude Gelbin, he went to East Germany in 1953. For a time they flourished. He was awarded the Heinrich Mann prize in 1954 and the National Book prize five years later. His wife founded and developed to prominence the English-language publishing house, Seven Seas Books. She also helped Mr. Heym edit his own novels including "Lassalle," which he dedicated to her.

Since her death a year ago he has been very much alone. His solitude is compounded by the disapproval of the party, which turned thumbs down on his writing in 1966 when he spoke up at a writers' congress for the independence of creative artists.

Last year his income in East Germany was about 5,000 marks (\$1,600) from royalties. "I am living on my savings," he said.

He has just put the finishing touches on a novella about Daniel Defoe which is about to go to the printers. It tells about Defoe's challenge to the censors and the way he was pilloried in public.

"Rewriting History" His next project is a large-scale novel on the biblical theme of King David and King Solomon. He said the idea attracted him because it involves "the rewriting of history." Mr. Heym suggested he is dealing with a parable about Stalinism. "It is the story of a revolution and its aftermath," he said.

The Bible he is using as raw material was borrowed by his late wife from the Christian Science Library in the old Loew's building at 1640 Broadway in New York.

**\$2.5 Million In Paintings Sold in 2 Hours**

LONDON, April 16 (Reuters).—An auction of Impressionist paintings at Sotheby's netted £1,042,600 (\$2.5 million) in under two hours yesterday and an American woman sold a Matisse for 62 times what her father paid for it.

Mrs. Geoffrey Bennett of New York sold the Matisse, a still life entitled "Les Concombre," to an anonymous French buyer for \$256,000 (\$124,400). Her father bought it in 1949 for \$2900.

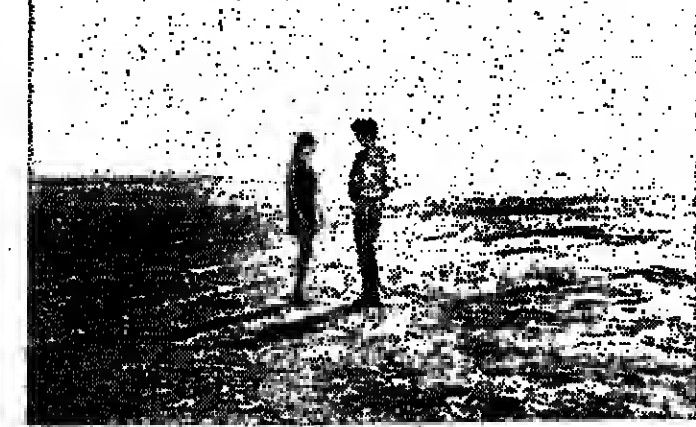
Another anonymous buyer paid the top price of the sale, \$262,000 (\$126,800), for a 1930-35 Pierre Bonnard painting sent for sale by the Boyers family of France.

Dr. Armand Hammer of Los Angeles, president of the Occidental Petroleum Company, paid \$29,000 (\$13,600) for a Van Gogh view of the garden at his father's vicarage at Noemen, painted in 1885. The same painting changed hands for \$18,750 (\$48,000) in November, 1968.

**Arts Agenda**

R. S. Lord, university organizer of the University of Pittsburgh, and the French organizer Jean Langlais will be joint recitalists April 19 at 8 p.m. at the Church of Sainte-Clothilde in Paris. The program will be devoted to the works of Frescobaldi and Charles Tournemire. The recital is part of a series marking the centenary of the birth of Tournemire, composer and former organizer at Sainte-Clothilde, who died in 1898.

Milko Klemenec's "Der Belagerungsstand," an opera based on Camus's "La Peste" will enter the repertoire of the Frankfurt Opera April 22, three months after its world premiere in Hamburg. Gabor Orlov will conduct the work in a staging by Ulrich Erhardt and sets by Ekkehard Grubler.



Daria Halprin and Mark Frechette in "Zabriskie Point."

## Music in London

## Back-to-the-Roots Rock or 100-Decibel Chamber Music

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 16.—Credence Clearwater Revival, out of San Francisco, making its first European tour, sold out the Royal Albert Hall two evenings running. It is the third of the major American rock groups to appear there this season; and, in public performance at least, it is also the best.

Chicago Transit Authority was handicapped by a bad sound balance, and Crosby, Stills and Nash by sloppy stage deportment and haphazard program building. Credence Clearwater Revival was refreshingly professional. These four young men—John Fogarty, lead guitar and lead singer; Tom Fogarty, rhythm guitar; Stu Cook, bass guitar; and Doug Clifford, drums—have been together for ten years. They know exactly what they are doing. They know how to do it, and when and for how long. And they know how to put it over.

They had the audience dancing in the aisles and in their seats. Yes, in their seats. If you think that one can't dance sitting down, you have never experienced a rock concert where everything is going right. There was a roar of applause at the beginning and end of every number—all familiar from the group's three record albums—and finally an honest-to-goodness standing ovation.

## Solid Rock

The descriptive adjective that kept running through my head as they played was "solid." They are not a fancy group. No striking personality, no showy virtuosity, no exhibitionism and not a trace of gimmickry. Nothing idiosyncratically or stylistically out of the way, either. Although the sounds are all their own, the treatment recalls either traditional rhythm and blues or traditional country and Western, played at the fashionable decibel count of contemporary rock.

That's what the "revival" part of their name is about. Despite the high amplification and a heavy rock beat, this is a nostalgic music—nostalgia, that is, for those who grew up with Elvis Presley and Carl Perkins, or with Little Richard, Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley. It's a kind of back-to-the-roots rock, concerned not with rock as it is today, or as it may be tomorrow, but with the rock of rock 'n' roll and with the sources which converged in rock.

That's where the "Clearwater" comes in. It comes, actually, from a beer commercial which had the words "clear water, clear water" running through it. To the group this suggested the pure sources not of beer, but of rock. "Credence" was the name of a mutual friend. It seemed appropriate to a music which has overtones of old-time faith and belief, so they kept it, odd spelling and all.

Here, in any case, is a group which sounds in public performance just as it sounds on records, a group independent of the multiple tracking embellishments of record studios and reinforcement or substitution by session men. They reminded me of those fine musicians you hear backing Johnny Cash and Hank Snow, or B.B. King and Ray Charles—inconspicuous but indispensable, the difference being that in this case the ensemble itself is the star.

Chamber music, if you like—and if you can think of such a thing at 100 decibels or thereabouts!

## Spectacular Love Song

**Casals Conducts 100 Cellists**

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—It was one of those evenings where everybody loved everybody else, but the most spectacular love song was reserved for the end, when Pablo Casals conducted 100 cellists on the stage of Philharmonic Hall in his own "Sardana." The occasion was a benefit concert for the American Symphony Orchestra free concerts for children and the United Nations International School. It was indeed an occasion, with tickets priced at \$125 (a gross of \$151,000 was taken in). And, above all, 100 cellists.

They filed on stage after Leopold Stokowski, Beverly Sills and Rudolf Serkin had had their turn. They came from all over the United States and from overseas as far as Denmark and Japan. All had paid their own way and donated their services for this "Saint Casals." Nobody—or at least hardly anybody—for the stunt has previously been done a few times—had seen so many live cellists in one place. An estimated \$1 million worth of assorted Strads, Guarneris, Gottfrieds and other high-priced instruments were part of the show.

The 93-year-old Casals first made his appearance after the 88-year-old Stokowski had conducted his "Stokowski's"—arrangement for brass instruments of Casals's "O Vos Omnes."

The stage cleared, Angie Brooks, president of the General Assembly of the United Nations, made a speech extolling the venerable cellist.

Then the parade started. Cellists popped out of the wings like raindrops in a northeaster. The stage of Philharmonic Hall was just big enough to seat them in comfort. Cellists need space. Casals came out to more cheers and another rising ovation. He looked at his doughty

group—a group, incidentally, in which was sitting one basist flutist. His job was to play one or two introductory measures. Casals brought his baton down, decisively. He may be old in years, he may walk slowly, but once he has a baton in his hand he is The Boss.

"Sardana," composed more than 40 years ago, is a short but sweet piece that is more sophisticated than it sounds. Casals probably had not heard the music of Charles Ives when he wrote it, but there is something very Ivesian in the polytonal middle section, where a procession goes its way in one key against folk melodies in another. The audience response was such that Casals repeated the "Sardana."

That was the big thing of the concert, if only for its novelty. Stokowski started by conducting the American Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, and he also participated in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto with Serkin, who gave the work his usual sturdy, impulsive rearing—leaving Stokowski a bit behind at the concluding bars.

For the vocal group, Stokowski surrendered the baton to Roland Gagnon, who accompanied Miss Sills in arias by Bellini, Rossini and Donizetti. She is, of course, a great favorite, and the audience would not let her go. She responded by singing, in homage to Casals, a lovely little Catalan song with an accompaniment of two harps. And the song could not have been sung in a sweeter fashion.

## Movies in Paris

## Depth, Dazzle in 'Zabriskie Point'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 16.—Misinformation—like bad news—travels swiftly and the derogatory reports on Antonioni's first American film, "Zabriskie Point," arrived here immediately after its New York premiere two months ago.

It may well be that critics in the United States were commenting on another version of this magnificent motion picture (now at the Concorde-Palace, the Quartier-Latin and the Etoile) in English; for otherwise it is impossible to understand the vehemence of their denunciations.

The most frequently voiced complaint was that the film's scenario was of an incomprehensible density. Perhaps in another editing it was, but in its present form it is clearly itself, a simple fable about the grandiose dreams of life's springtime set against the scene of contemporary campus unrest and granite Babbity.

A student at a California university, which has been occupied by a militant section of fellow scholars, tries of his colleagues' Mao-Marxist conferences and decides to cut these classes. A rugged individualist, distrustful of organization, he is more of an anarchist than his comrades. He is, as he says, not afraid to die, but he refuses to be bored to death.

## Biot Flares

An ugly riot flares on the college grounds and the non-conformist "hero" draws a revolver to fire on a policeman who is struck down by another shot. In panic the student flees and, stealing a tourist plane, soars over the city and makes off to the open spaces.

Landing at the outpost on the edge of Death Valley—the Zabriskie Point of the title—he encounters a young typist driving to an assignment at a business convention to be held at a neighboring resort. They are drawn to one another and consummate their passion in the desert sands. He flies back to Los Angeles and, mistaken for the hunted assassin, is moved down by a machine-gun volley on landing. The news of his death fills the head of his innamorata with apocalyptic visions of destroying modern civilization.

## Heated Drama

Antonioni with extraordinary artistry has embellished it with pictorial grandeur and quickened it with the throb of heated drama. The occupied university, seething with undergraduate hysteria; the hard-shelled, business-as-usual, aspect of the establishment figures; the brie, primeval innocence of the erotic passages in the dusty wastelands with the single couple being multiplied into countless couples at amorous play; and the finale with the mountain luxury hotel being blown sky-high again and again reveal a cinematographic master. There is sardonic humor, too, in the concluding montage in which libraries, television sets and refrigerators are dynamited, the contents of an exploded icebox—lobsters and chickens—whirling about in slow motion. But it is not alone in spectacles that Antonioni shines here. He has drawn a fascinating, if fantastic, picture of the America of the moment which, with all its obvious exaggerations, will provoke discussion. From a novice actor, Mark Frechette, a carpenter recruited by chance in Boston, he has obtained a striking and sensitive performance that conveys the troubled restlessness, the untamed wildness and the questing wonder of the desperate, detached student of the script. Daria Halprin, also making her film debut, responds satisfactorily to the direction as the heroine, and there is the regulation performance of Rod Taylor impersonating a jolly tycoon.

"Zabriskie Point" has depth as well as dazzle. It is a work of uncommon brilliance.

Made in 1968, it was one of the last of the silent masterpieces and seeing it today one realizes that an art has been lost. How vivid, how hilarious, how utterly winning and unpretentious it all is. One is inclined to curse the talkies for slowing and subduing laughter with needless dialogue.

The stone-faced Buster is seen here, fresh from Harvard's halls, when he is summoned back to his Mississippi home, there to serve as second-in-command to his roughneck father, the captain of a dilapidated river tug. A wealthy ship owner threatens their trade and Buster's romance with his daughter, but a cyclone brings everyone together at the end of this wild and wonderful farce.

Keaton has become an idol of the younger generation and all his major comedies are being resurrected. On this occasion another memorable figure of the silent era makes his reappearance: Ernest Torrence, who plays Steamboat Bill sr. Torrence, a genial Scot, trained for opera and long in the D'Oyly Carte Company, was called to Hollywood from the stage and his ability to cast a mean eye won him prominence as a screen villain. He scored immediately as the hilariously heavy in "Tolable David," but his outstanding work came later as a superb character actor. It is high time to bring back some of his films.



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**Nixon Seen 'Holding the Fiscal Line'**

By Hobart Rowen  
WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP). President Nixon is "holding the line on the budget although it is political year."

**Banker Fears Reactions to U.S. Easing**

By Carl Gewirtz  
PARIS, April 16.—A prominent U.S. banker warned today that a premature easing of the economic aches in the United States could force a return to restrictive monetary policies.

"I confess to some dismay over increasing signs of easing on a fiscal front," Gabriel Hauge, president of Manufacturers Hanover Corp., told an American Club luncheon here.

In particular, he cited the increase in social security benefits, a pending pay boost for federal employees, the scheduled repeal of the 5 percent tax surcharge in July, and the real possibility of a budget deficit rather than the projected surplus for fiscal 1971.

He said that "it seems reasonable to expect that the Federal Reserve will have reduced the severity of its restrictive policy only slightly and for a short time—would more promptly toward more restraint in the event that inflation and 'inflationary psychology' were being rekindled."

At best, he estimated, the rate of U.S. inflation will have abated a year or so, but it will not be down from last year's 6 percent.

Turning to international monetary matters, he said that the length of the dollar in light of U.S. inflation and a large deficit in its balance of payments "is an interesting anomaly."

But he cautioned that "it would be a serious mistake to assume that the U.S. will continue to run large deficits with impunity." He said it is "imperative that the U.S. improve the muscle tone of its economy and thus strengthen the position of the dollar in the world economy."

Interest rates, he said, should continue to edge somewhat lower, but dollar rates "can be expected to decline somewhat further in step with short-term U.S. rates."

But he said that "precipitous" moves are the facts that credit ratings on U.S. banks are likely to remain heavy, precluding any sharp reduction in their use of credit, and that Fed reserve requirements remain on U.S. banks above a certain level, which he said "likely that U.S. banks' credit ratings will fall below a \$10 billion floor."

As for long-term rates, he said that it has taken more than 20 years for rates to reach the present high peaks and "it will take a while for them to recede and find new plateau."

Secretary David M. Kennedy, who warned that "if we lose too much (out of the budget) like the postal increase, we'll have to push very hard for taxes."

Mr. Kennedy's concern about the disappearing federal surplus was outlined to a meeting of businessmen and bankers in Honolulu on Monday. A partial text of his speech was made available here by Treasury officials yesterday.

The secretary's views coincided almost exactly with an analysis by Maurice Mann, assistant director of the budget, who said that the economy is about ready "to resume an upward course," but the recovery could get out of hand if the administration abandons its determination to maintain a budget surplus.

Mr. Kennedy did not elaborate further on the tax possibility. But he added that, if budget expenditures rise without compensating revenue, "monetary policy will have to take too much of the burden." In any case, he suggested that the administration may still have to pursue a rigorous anti-inflation policy "into next year."

Mr. Mann implied that in recent months the administration had feared the onset of a serious recession.

Presumably, this occurred when unemployment jumped from 3.5 to 4.3 percent between December and January.

As of now, Mr. Mann said, "a serious setback or slide... is highly unlikely."

Mr. Mann reiterated his disagreement with the view, articulated publicly by members of the President's Council of Economic Advisors Herbert Stein, that a change

from a small surplus to a small deficit in the budget holds little economic significance. "I believe the burden is on us," he declared, "to hold the line on fiscal policy."

Political Realities  
Mr. Mann said that the economy must go through "a period of adjustment of sufficient dimension" to eliminate the power of inflation. He conceded that this calls for delicate policy judgments, implying that the administration must resist political pressure to ease up too rapidly.

"Misguided step—or a mistaken judgment—of the former Cleveland Federal Reserve Board economist said, 'could undo too quickly whatever gains have been achieved.'"

To make sure that the economy does not pick up "too much steam" later this year, Mr. Mann feels, the appropriate policy mix calls for a tight budget and an "accommodative" monetary policy.

**Japan Nervous Over Threat From China on Taiwan Trade**

By Selig S. Harrison  
TOKYO, April 16 (WP).—Japan reacted nervously today to a warning from Chinese Premier Chou En-lai that Japanese companies doing business on Taiwan would be barred from access to Communist China.

Major newspapers gave the threat top billing and linked it with attacks on Japan in North Korea last week as a possible indication that Peking has decided on a major shift in its policy toward Tokyo.

Japanese officials had attached relatively little significance to the blast leveled by Mr. Chou and his Minister Zhenzhu Sato for leading Japan down the road of "a militarist revival in collusion with U.S. imperialism." Actions speak louder than rhetoric, they argue, pointing to the continuing increase in Sino-Japanese trade—to a record \$355 million in 1969.

"Double Dealing" Charged  
But the new broadcast with its direct salvo against "double-dealing" Japanese businessmen and its explicit threat to cancel the contracts of offending firms, has shaken up some officials who dismissed the importance of the Peking attack.

The Japanese have frankly attempted to have it both ways, confident that Peking's dependence on Japan as its largest single trading partner would make it possible to continue a growing mainland trade without giving up trade and altering diplomatic recognition of Chiang Kai-shek. In 1968, Japanese exports totaled \$517 million to Taiwan and only \$215 million to the mainland.

Mr. Chou made his statement to a group of seven visiting Japanese businessmen representing "friendly firms" approved by the Peking regime as trading partners.

As related by members of the group to Japanese reporters, Mr. Chou said that "the Chinese people are opposed to any move on the

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**Hearings Start On Investor Insurance**

SEC Chairman Backs Legislative Approach  
By Robert Siner  
WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—The chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission today backed, in principle, legislation to protect investors when their brokers go bankrupt.

Hamer E. Budge was the first witness before a Senate Banking Subcommittee hearing today on a bill, sponsored by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, to establish a federal agency similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which protects depositors against bank failures.

Under the Muskie plan, the industry would be required to pay up to \$25 million a year in premiums to create a Federal Broker-Dealer Insurance Corp.

The fund would insure up to \$50,000 in customer deposits, funds left in brokers' hands, and securities left with brokers, as well as failure to deliver securities and brokerage thefts. Brokerage firms now hold more than \$50 billion worth of customer-owned assets.

Mr. Budge told the panel that despite existing safeguards, "customers of broker-dealers may be exposed to substantial risk of loss as a result of financial mismanagement by a firm or its employees or insolvency."

Opposing the bill, Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, proposed instead that brokerage houses be required to keep larger amounts of capital. He said creation of a FBIDC would produce "another layer of governmental regulation, which would be unwieldy as well as unnecessary."

The solution proposed by John E. Leslie, chairman of Bache & Co., was to set higher commissions for brokerage houses with serious thought "given to allocating part of any commission increase" for an industry-run fund to pay off losses.

**President Still Plans Surpluses**

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—The White House spokesman said today that despite increased expenditures because of federal tax increases, President Nixon still plans budget surpluses in 1970 and 1971.

The spokesman did not cite specific figures, but said there would be some adjustments made to the proposed surplus of \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1970 and the \$1.3 billion seen for 1971.

**Citroën President Quits, Is Replaced**

PARIS, April 16.—The president of Société des Automobiles Citroën, France's second largest auto manufacturer, resigned yesterday for "personal reasons," the company announced today.

The company, one of the principal holdings of Citroën SA, said that Claude-Alain Sarré, 42, was replaced by managing director Raymond Savinel, 44 years old.

Industry sources said that a falling out between Mr. Sarré and Pierre Berot, president of Citroën SA, accounted for the resignation.

Citroën, which in 1968 held first place in the domestic market, accounting for about 30 percent of new car sales, slipped to third place last year, behind Renault and Peugeot, with about 18 percent.

**Italians Shrink Deficit in Trade**

ROME, April 16 (Reuters).—The Italian trade deficit narrowed to 91 billion lire (\$145.8 million) in February from 148 billion lire in January, but remained higher than the year-ago 14 billion lire deficit in the same period, the central statistics office reported today.

Imports fell to 653 billion lire (\$106 billion) in February from 773 billion lire in January while exports declined to 572 billion lire (\$915.2 million) from 623 billion lire.

Imports in the first two months of this year increased 17 percent over year-earlier levels to 1,436 billion lire (\$23.8 billion) while exports rose 8.1 percent to 1,197 billion lire (\$19.1 billion) resulting in an increased deficit for the two months of 239 billion lire (\$382.4 million), compared with 85 billion lire.

**North Sea Gas Find**

LONDON, April 16.—A 17-million Canadian Oil Ltd., in association with the British National Oil Board and Continental Oil Co., says it has found gas in the North Sea 18 miles off the mouth of the Humber River. The group said, however, it was too early to estimate the potential of the new pool.

**BankAmerica Reports Earnings Rise**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (Reuters).—BankAmerica Corp., holding company of the largest bank in the United States, reported today that its earnings, boosted by gains from securities transactions, jumped 15.5 percent in the first quarter of the year.

Net total \$36.92 million, or \$1.07 a share, up from \$31.94 million, 93 cents a share, in the year-ago quarter. Before the securities transactions were added in, BankAmerica showed an 8 percent net gain, to \$36.73 million, from \$33.98 million.

Total resources for the firm rose to \$27.26 billion from \$23.98 billion as deposits increased to \$28.05 billion from \$27.08 billion and loans to \$14.65 billion from \$13.7 billion.

McDonnell Douglas

McDonnell Douglas reported today a 25.7 percent drop in first-quarter earnings, on a 28 percent slide in revenue.

Company chairman James S. McDonnell blamed the profit fall

on strikes, general economic slowdown, and inflation. But, he said, present production programs should keep the firm solidly profitable for the year as a whole.

In the fourth quarter, the firm had reported earnings out in half and revenues down 17 percent while the backlog of orders slipped by over a quarter.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 801.3 834.3  
Profits (millions)... 25.82 34.73  
Per Share... 0.90 1.20

Third Quarter to March 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 213.1 188.2  
Profits (millions)... 0.67 4.07  
Per Share... 0.06 0.40

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 48.4 45.1  
Profits (millions)... 0.51 0.53  
Per Share... 0.01 0.01

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**Stock Prices Fall Sharply, All Groups Hit**

Lower Profit Reports Are Held Responsible  
By John J. Abele  
NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—The gloom gathered a little deeper on Wall Street today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another beating in a broad-based retreat that took its toll of blue-chip and glamour issues and a lot of stocks in between.

Price declines on the Big Board led advances by a margin of almost 3-to-1. There were 940 losers against 350 winners—and the exchange's composite index, the broadest measure of market performance, slipped to a new low for the year, at 47.44, down 0.50 for the day and off 0.10 from the previous low of 47.54 on Jan. 10.

The Dow Jones industrial average showed relatively minor losses for most of the session, but dropped sharply in the final hour, closing with a decline of 0.73 at 775.87. Its low for the year, also set on Jan. 30, is 744.06.

Principal losers among the Dow's 30 components were Allied Chemical, which fell 1 1/2, to 21 5/8, after reporting a sharp drop in first-quarter earnings; International Paper, down a point, to 36 3/4, also on a decline in first-quarter profits; Eastman Kodak, down 1 5/8, to 74 1/2; Procter & Gamble, down 1 5/8, to 104 5/8; and U.S. Steel, down a point, to 37 5/8.

On the other hand, Du Pont was the only island of strength in the blue chips, adding 1 3/4, to 108 1/4. Earlier this week, the big chemical company reported a decline in first-quarter earnings that was less than some analysts had expected.

Actively traded issues again presented a ragged appearance with 14 of the 15 most-active stocks posting losses. The only gainer was Amper, which added 1/4, to 22 5/8. Market observers said prices were continuing to be affected by the drain of funds caused by American Telephone's massive financing as well as reports of first-quarter earnings declines that apparently were more severe than some investors had been expecting.

"People are selling on bad news and not buying on good news," one stockbroker observed. "The big funds are still dumping their holdings and the small investors don't want to buy."

Telephone closed at 49 1/2, down 1/2, on trades of 132,900 shares.

**Burmah Oil Profits Up**

LONDON, April 16 (Reuters).—Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. reported today a 20 percent jump in revenue for 1969, but only a 0.4 percent gain in net profits.

Burmah said group turnover for the year totaled £253 million (\$607.2 million). After-tax profit edged up, at £23.58 million (\$58.98 million) for 1969 compared with £23.48 million the year before. Burmah noted that pre-tax profits showed a fractional decline in the year, to £27.9 million from £28.3 million.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 50.47 39.12  
Profits (millions)... 1.54 1.61  
Per Share... 0.78 0.82

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 168.4 181.2  
Profits (millions)... 4.39 4.64  
Per Share... 0.93 0.99

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 65.2 58.8  
Profits (millions)... 2.4 2.4  
Per Share... 0.41 0.41

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 168.4 181.2  
Profits (millions)... 4.39 4.64  
Per Share... 0.93 0.99

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**U.S. Production Rises 2 Percent**

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—U.S. industrial production in March rose 0.2 percent, the first gain following seven consecutive declines the Federal Reserve reported today.

The increase follows an 0.5 percent decline in February. The industrial production index had declined steadily since August, with its largest drop, 1.2 percent, in November.

**AFCA watch it go**

For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint

International Stock Price Indices  
Percentage of change January 31, 1969—January 30, 1970

UNITED STATES — 21.4  
EUROSYNDICAT + 0.7  
AUSTRALIA + 1.1  
JAPAN + 27.2  
UNITED KINGDOM — 21.1  
GERMANY — 3.7  
FRANCE + 24.1  
NETHERLANDS — 5.3  
ITALY + 19.8

MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.  
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

Members New York Stock Exchange  
and other principal securities exchanges

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd.  
International Merchant Bankers,  
Licensed Dealer in Securities,  
15 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.  
Telephone: London 628 5791 Telex: 885487

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd., has been established by Hambros Bank, London, National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles and Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

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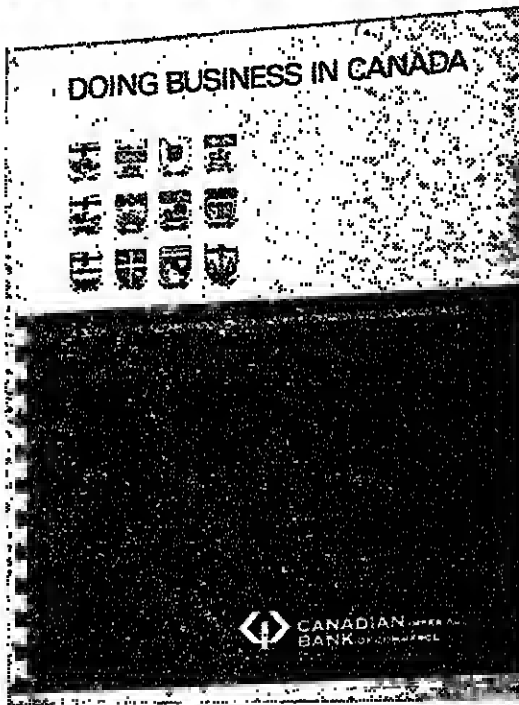






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# Want to do Business in Canada?




## This Book is a must.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce offers a 54 page hand-book packed with up-to-the-minute information on all aspects of doing business in Canada.

It contains specific information about how to begin business in Canada, types of business organizations (partnerships, proprietorships, limited companies or corporations), tax structures (federal, provincial, non-resident), customs tariff, sales and excise taxes, labour legislation, moving to Canada, mortgage loans and other financial services.

These facts come from a century of experience. We've advised clients of all sizes and in all areas of business about Canada's fast-growing opportunities. All across Canada, we can provide you with the contacts, the knowledge of the market and the experience so essential to your operations. Through our 1400 branch offices, we will arrange for you to meet the men who can help you in your decisions.

If you are interested in being part of Canada's future, this book is essential. Your letterhead request will bring you a free copy of "Doing Business in Canada". Write to our Zurich office. Then we can get down to business.

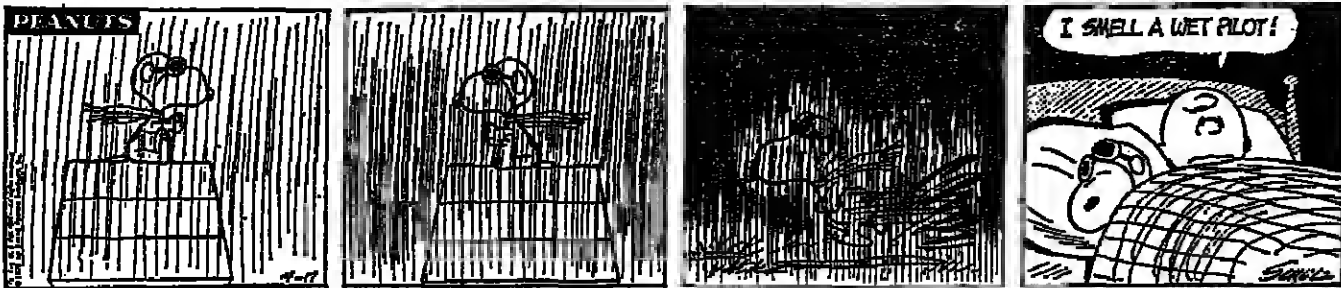


### CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

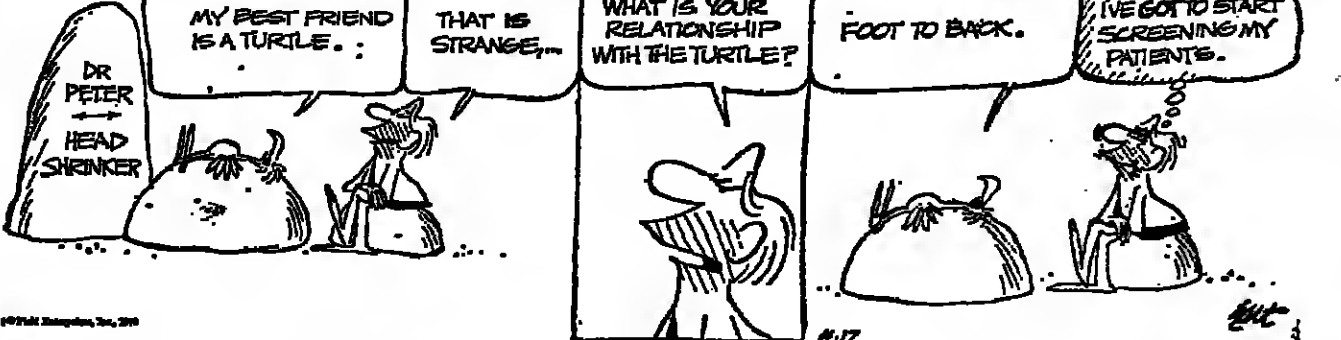
The European Representative,  
33 Bleicherweg, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland



PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



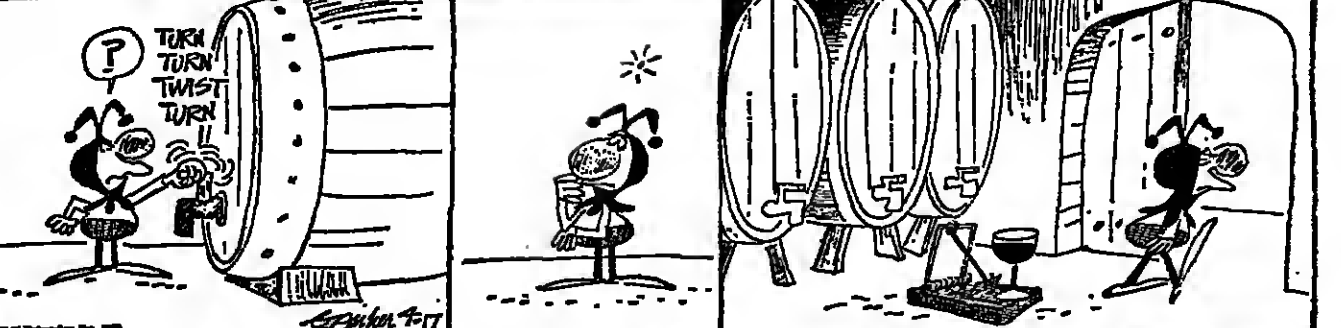
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership reached six spades as shown in the diagram, having begun with a cue-bid of two diamonds over one diamond. The lead was the same, but the play was quite different. South fell victim to a strange fear. He began worrying about the possibility that East held a doubleton club and was able to overtrump dummy's eight with the nine. Influenced by the fact that his team was heavily in arrears, and there was a desperate need for a swing, the dealer decided to work on the heart suit. This was a far worse plan theoretically than the club ruff, for a four-one heart division was far more likely than the combination of East having two clubs and the spade nine.

A heart was led to dummy's nine, and East won with the king and correctly returned a trump to kill the club-ruff possibility. South won and led out trumps to reach this interesting ending:

WEST  
♥ QJ7  
♦ 10  
♣ Q10

EAST  
♥ —  
♦ AKQ  
♣ J76

SOUTH  
♥ 74  
♦ 8  
♣ A83

Another trump was led and West was in some trouble. If he had pitched a heart, South would have been able to develop his 12th trick by ruffing a heart. If West had thrown the diamond ten, South would have cashed his last trump and led a heart to the

ace, squeezing East in the minor suits. So West threw the club ten, and hoped for the best. Dummy threw a heart and East happily threw a diamond. The last trump was led, collecting hearts from West and North and another diamond from East. South then took the heart ace and the club king, collecting West's queen, and finessed the club eight at the 12th trick to make his slam.

NORTH  
♥ 8  
♦ A108642  
♣ 9632  
K4

EAST (D)  
♥ 52  
♦ K  
♣ AKQJ74  
J762

SOUTH  
♥ AKQJ10743  
♦ 85  
♣ A83

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North  
1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦  
Pass 3 ♦ Pass 6 ♦  
Pass

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CADILLAC ASAM TACT  
ALIVE SOBBING AROUND  
DIMS BUCKETSEA  
SPEEDUP ENAMIN  
ALLOUS DIA  
QUADPHIN PLAMERIS  
JOLLY HAMMER TIGHT  
LAZY SERUM AGAR  
ONEUP MEDIA BSA  
PANGLOSS SPIRADO  
OAS OFFER  
MASTIC MISSSTEP  
JOLLY HAMMER TIGHT  
LAZY SERUM AGAR  
ONEUP MEDIA BSA  
PANGLOSS SPIRADO  
OAS OFFER  
MASTIC MISSSTEP

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M DIGGIN' FOR FISH WORMS. I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE'S DIGGIN' FOR!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THISO

SUNEE

MENECT

INSLUM

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEIGE PROVE CALMLY FEMALE

Answers: A dance twisted up with—THE REEL

## BOOKS

## JOYS AND SORROWS

Reflections by Pablo Casals, as told to Albert E. Kahn. Simon & Schuster. 314 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

PABLO CASALS is a saint, of course, and is now partly lost to us, hidden behind a haze of incense. Many years ago our leading cultural biographers recorded the canonization, and it is only through a tour de force of irreverence that one can think of the 92-year-old cellist as a person. And yet, Casals is a man and resists, quite stoutly, for a saint, the burial that sainthood entails.

Not that he does not help propagate his own myths. We all invent ourselves as we go along, and great men's myths about himself merely tend to stick better than most. And hence are somehow truer. What, indeed, is myth to be called when it happens to be literally true?

Although Casals has never written his autobiography, the as-told-to style of these memoirs has allowed him to compose a graceful résumé of his life, to sculpt a likeness of the Casals he wants remembered. So the story has an epic ring. But the men we wish to be are always much less complex and less fascinating than the men we actually are. Here, continually elbowing his way out of the epic, is a human being, his contradictions synthesized into a unity rare at any time, and precisely rare in ours.

Here is Casals, the lifelong friend of kings, queens and presidents—and the unwavering republican and ally of the people. Casals, the princely leader of children who began at age 12 to invent a radically better cello technique to replace the one that had grown up over two centuries. Here is Casals, the Catalan son in love with his country that he had to abandon it after the Civil War and never consent to live there again, thus designing France to moral exile, though affecting Spanish politics hardly at all; Casals, the intuitive genius whose musical ideas are opaquely mystical but who attracts colleagues and idolaters from among the musical world's foremost intellects.

This, however, contradiction in Casals, largely misunderstood, is thrown helpfully into relief by "Joys and Sorrows." Once as a child Casals was improvising at the piano for his patron, the Count de Morphy, and began to travel far afield harmonically. The musically sophisticated aristocrat approached the boy gently: "Pablo, in the language of everybody, 'Yes' Casals says he heard the words as 'a profound utterance' and has championed intuitively simplicity all his life. 'It has always been my view that intuition is the decisive element in both the composing and the performance of music.'"

No wonder that when he met Henri Bergson in Paris the philosopher of *elan vital* wanted to pump him about the role of intuition in music. No wonder, too, that this blind (but not deaf) instinct, to which Casals has remained faithful during several swings in musical fashion, earned him a *casals* coin.

Mr. Henahan is a music critic for the New York Times. He wrote this for the New York Times Book Review section.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- Noted cook
  - Sins
  - Portray
  - Kind of reaches
  - Flunder
  - Display
  - Relative
  - Lanchester
  - Blue
  - Noted cook
  - Map addition
  - Bearing a stigma
  - Regard
  - Suit material
  - Bake eggs
  - Goes it alone
  - Metric measure
  - Upon, in Germany
  - Noted cook
  - Thai language
  - Us, in Bonn
  - John or Scarlett
  - Noted cook
  - Cabinet member
  - Aspens
- DOWN
- Bread item
  - Heroic
  - Drinks before dinner
  - Chair renovator
  - American author
  - Choose
  - Key of Parker House
  - Most Happy Fella's girl
  - Carpet-holder for steps
  - for Danny Fisher
  - What Sullivan lost
  - French weight
  - Lawn plague
  - Jewel
  - Accessories for women
  - Jacob's brother
  - Sidestep
  - Evenings in Paris
  - Hilton's paradise
  - Otto or Werner
  - French composer
  - In-people
  - Jewish festival
  - Skinner
  - Slovenly woman
  - "When Dilly Dilly"
  - Sonnet division
  - British political division
  - Maritime cities
  - Abbr.
  - Estonian coin
  - Unearthly
  - Anglo-Saxon
  - Finishes
  - Mature
  - Lawyer: Abbr.

